WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
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—LADY MARGARET SACKVILLE.

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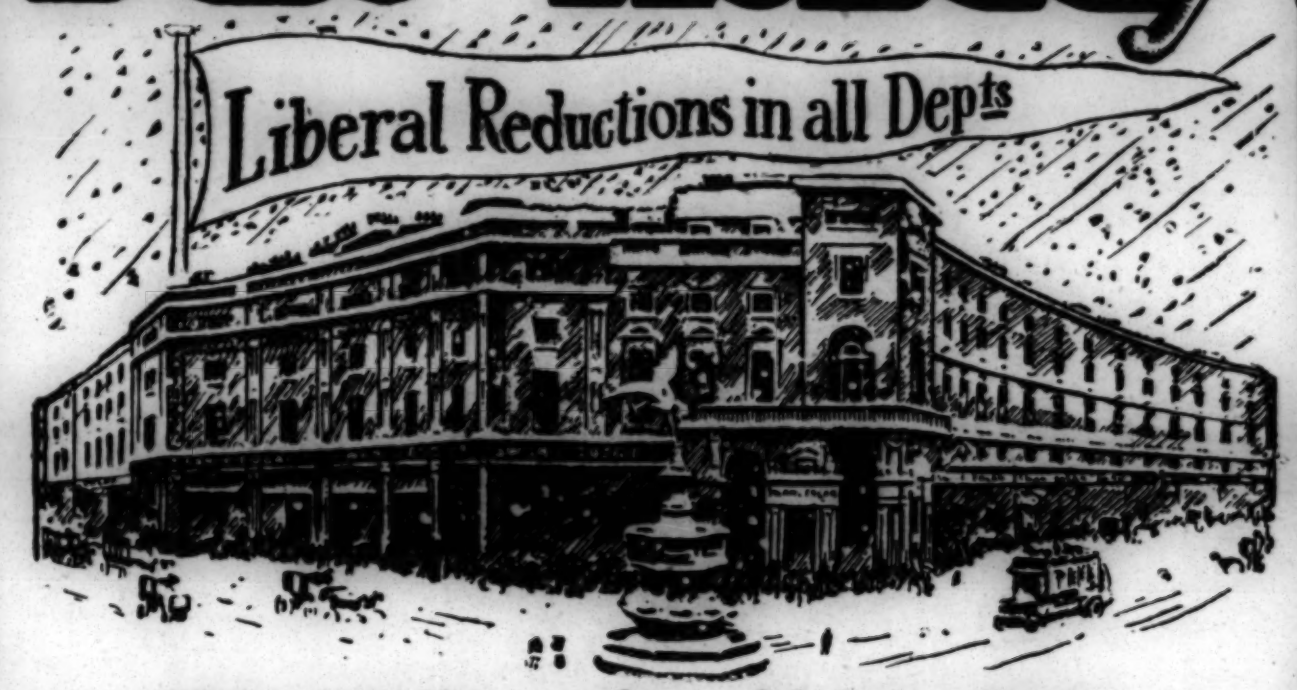

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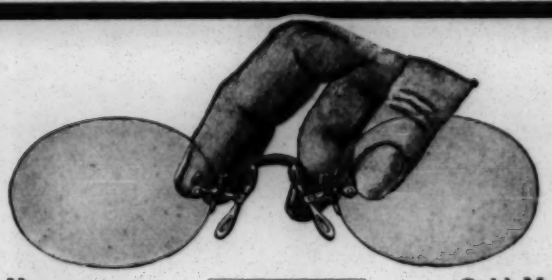

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Notes and Comments.

The New Year.

The New Year opens with steadily growing hope for the Woman's Movement. We publish to-day a survey of the progress already made. Every week lately we have had to report the signs of an increasing pressure on Parliament to face and settle the question of the franchise. There can be no doubt that the matter is becoming urgent, not only to those immediately concerned, but to politicians whose one desire it is *not* to be concerned! Still more, needless to say, to those—rather statesmen than politicians—who are not content merely to be driven by the pressure of a growing demand, but who desire to put into practice principles which they sincerely hold. Mr. Barton's saying that "Women's Suffrage may be in a strange way politically, but it has much of the brain, and more than half the soul of Great Britain behind it," is one which contains only a passing contradiction. For a movement of which the latter part of the saying is true will not long remain "in a strange way politically" in any country, least of all, one which is governed as this is, largely by public opinion. We believe the movement is now too strong to be held back either by the delays of its enemies or the errors of its friends. "There is no hand that may put back the dawn."

"Priests of Humanity."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Criccieth, referred with some feeling both to the trials which beset the politician and the high nature of his work. We need not, perhaps, weigh too heavily the former. No doubt it is unpleasant to be abused and misrepresented when you are doing your best acording to your lights, but it is an unpleasantness which, after all, history shows to be so far from intolerable that politicians who willingly leave the political arena are almost as rare as sovereigns who abandon their thrones. Queen Victoria, who roundly asserted that "all good women" must hate the business of governing, nevertheless continued to perform it to a ripe old age without a thought of delegating the detestable task to her very able son, and even the most abused of politicians have for the most part displayed a similar heroism. The latter part of Mr. George's speech is more interesting, and we do not quarrel with the speaker's high conception of his office. No work is well done which the worker despises, and if politicians really thought of themselves as "priests of humanity," it would be all the better for politics. The cheap sneer at political work as "a dirty business," and at the public speaker as a "wind-bag" is as odious as the false humility of a woman who describes herself as "only a woman."

The Bishop of London and the Present Unrest.

The Bishop of London has been asked by a very large number of the clergy in his diocese to authorise a special form of intercession for a peaceful settlement of the Irish question. In view, however, of the fact that problems of other kinds also press urgently for solution, we understand that Dr. Winnington-Ingram has drawn up the prayer to be used, on such lines that it may include other forms of "unrest" than that in Ireland, though, in accordance with the memorial presented to him, the Irish question is specially mentioned. The Woman's Movement and the Industrial problem come within the scope of all intercession for "a peaceful settlement." They were mentioned, together with the unrest in India, by the Bishop in the course of his sermon at St. Etheldreda's Church, on December 28th.

The "Times" and "The Indian Peril."

In the series of articles appearing in the *Times* on "The Indian Peril," there occurs one sentence which appears to hint at a real cause of trouble:—"No country stands in greater need of soundly educated men *and women* than India." (The italics are ours.) Nowhere else is any sign given that the writer appreciates the enormous importance of the silent and secret influence exercised by the women of India in politics. The *Times* speaks of "the *swadeshi* boycott movement, started in Bengal and endorsed by the Indian National Council," but is apparently ignorant that the strength and persistence of a movement (which it regards as perilous and appealing to "a spurious patriotism") was largely due to the attitude of the women. Mrs. Chapman Catt, when travelling in India, came across many whose influence over their men in this matter was so great as to keep them to the boycott even against their own wishes. "Your Government," said Mrs. Catt, "can never reach those women. You could."

Education in India.

Whether India stands in greater need of educated men and women than other countries we do not here discuss. But if she does, the fault appears to lie very largely with us. In spite of great promises on the part of more than one important person, education has stood still for years, according to the *Times* Educational Supplement, and no advance whatever has been made. But in Great Britain we appear to be in much the same case, or are only just emerging from it. It is, however, easier to criticise our neighbours than ourselves, especially when they are a long way off. We read with some amusement that "in the East the masses instinctively follow what they believe to be the rising star, and quickly abandon what may seem to be a losing cause." Only in the East? And only the masses?

Unequal Work—Unequal Pay.

Men and women teachers are generally admitted to do equal work, but, as a matter of fact, women very often have to add several subjects—such as sewing and music—to those offered by men. Their work, therefore, is actually "unequal," and this is, no doubt, the reason why their salaries are also unequal, though here it is in the opposite direction. The Dundee School Board has just adopted a remarkable scale, which extends the maximum attainable by male class teachers by £10, *i.e.*, from £150 to £160—this maximum to be reached by regular annual increments. It also extends the maximum for women teachers by £10, but their maximum is to be reached only at the end of twenty-five years' service. They begin at £60 or £70 (non-graduates and graduates respectively), and go up by increments of £5 till £100 is reached at the end of six and eight years' service. Then they will wait a dozen years or so for the next step, and five more years for the final step. Women who begin at 21 will be 46 by the time they have reached the top of their possibilities as class teachers. Their mistake, however, was made right at the beginning. They should never have been women.

The Real Offender.

In a truly astonishing letter to the *Statesman*, Mr. Benjamin Broadbent taxes that paper with ignorant and superficial comment on Sir George Newman's report on the medical inspection of school children. He alone, it seems, has the real secret of wasted childhood. "Who has not seen," he asks, "the pot-bellied, spindle-shanked, bow-legged, hydrocephalous, rickety child of two or three years of age?—*the shame of English motherhood.*" The italics are ours. The suggestion—Mr. Broadbent's—is that these horrors are due to the refusal of the mothers to nurse their own children. Everyone who knows the lives of the poorest women knows that they nurse their children when it is physically possible, and long after it has ceased to be desirable, firstly, because it is the cheapest way of feeding them, and, secondly, because they mistakenly suppose that it will prevent conception. The under-nourished child and exhausted mother are alike the result of extreme poverty, and the shame lies not on English motherhood, but on the terrible carelessness of a State created by men, for the human life which women suffer things unspeakable to bring into the world.

Differential Treatment of Men and Women in Police Courts.

We have already commented on the publication of the name of the woman who consented to give evidence in a recent case under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, on condition that her name was not made public; whereas, in the "Queenie Gerald" case, the names of the men involved were carefully withheld. In another case, lately tried, in which a charge of attempted miscarriage was brought against a midwife, and a charge of aiding and abetting against another woman, certain important differences were noticeable in the treatment of two of the most important witnesses, the mother of the child, which was prematurely still-born, and the young man who was said by the girl to be the father of the child, and who had continued to keep company with her "in her trouble." In the witness box, the girl was asked certain leading questions, but the corresponding questions were not asked of the young man. The girl was asked to give her address, but the young man merely to write his down and hand it to the magistrate. The young man was warned that he did not need to answer any questions that he did not choose to answer, but no similar warning was given to the girl. It is the business of women to find out whether this is a regular practice, and, if so, whether it is legal or whether it is a custom which has grown up.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Some Unusual Trades.

We published last week a list of occupations in which women outnumber men in this country. The preponderance of women in some of these will cause considerable surprise. Still more extraordinary, to many people, may seem the following list of occupations into which women have found an entrance:—

Blacksmiths (231; 205 being widows, presumably carrying on their husband's trade); coachman (1); cab driver (1); coal-heavers (42); farm bailiffs (25; 13 widows); woodmen (2); shepherds (6; one being over 65 years old); coal-miners and quarriers (7; all single); tin-miners (159; 144 single); shipwrights (3); bricklayers' labourers (4); masons' labourers (14); plumbers (86; 77 widows); gasfitters (4); navvies (3); paper-hangers (70); painters and decorators (166); cabinet makers (937); carpenters and joiners (56); pilots, or boatmen, on seas (605); on barges, or as watermen on rivers or canals (358).

Women in Commerce.

In retail trade, women are playing a very important part. As bakers and confectioners they outnumber men, and they are well represented in the following trades, among many others:—

Dairy keepers	10,271
Butchers and meat sellers	11,881
Grocers	53,638
Tobacconists	9,596
Costermongers	15,376

The number of women under the heading of Merchants, Agents, and Accountants is 4,301; but as this group includes buyers, accountants, and commercial travellers, we cannot learn from the census tables how many women are actually conducting business enterprises. The number of commercial clerks is given as 117,057, compared with 360,478 men. Women farmers and graziers are given as 20,027, nearly three-quarters of whom are widows; while 56,850 women are returned as helping relatives on farms. There are 1,170 women nurserymen and florists, 2,449 market gardeners, and 5,010 photographers; 476 women are bankers or bank officials, while 4,031 are employed as insurance officials, and 595 as insurance agents.

Women in Professions.

In professions, women are still comparatively few. The legal profession still obstinately closes its doors—though 2,159 women are employed as lawyer's clerks—and almost all religious bodies refuse to admit women to the ministry. Indeed, only three women are returned as "clergy," the denomination to which they belong not being given. 477 women are returned as medical practitioners, the great majority of these being married, and 5,689 women are given as occupied in literary, scientific, and political work, as compared with 25,499 men. It would be interesting to have fuller particulars under this heading, which probably includes people engaged in research and translation. There might, for instance, be a separate heading for journalism; while the vague term, "political work," certainly requires further definition.

As might be expected, the teaching profession engages the largest number of women. In this they outnumber the men by 187,283 to 76,428. Women painters and sculptors number 4,204; musicians and singers (including teachers) 24,272, and actresses 9,171.

A PETITION FOR MRS. WILLIAMS.

Mr. H. S. Beeching is organising a petition for the release of Mrs. Annie Williams, recently convicted of the murder of her child, in circumstances which give her a strong claim to mercy. She is now expecting the birth of another child, while herself under sentence of death. It will be remembered that the murdered child was illegitimate, and his existence was made a constant source of reproach and abuse of his mother by the man whom she afterwards married. He refused to support the child, and his treatment of the mother seems to have driven her almost mad. Both this man and the father of the child go, of course, unpunished. Petition forms may be had from Mr. Beeching, at 73b, Northdown Road, Cliftonville, Margate.

THE GOVERNMENT AND WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

In an interesting letter to the press (December 30th), Lord Henry Bentinck gives an example of the care of the Government for the interests of women, of which Mr. Asquith spoke with such pride in the last Women's Suffrage debate. It seems that at the International Conference, which met last September, to discuss a convention to regulate the working-hours of women in factories, the British representatives—

"merely exerted themselves to bring the proposed convention exactly

into conformity with our present law, instead of using it as a means of progress. The 10½-hour day permissible in our non-textile factories and workshops is far too long. But instead of accepting the very moderate proposal that the working day should be reduced to 10 hours (which has already been done in several foreign countries), the British representatives insisted that the daily limit of 10½ hours must be retained, in view of the short Saturday which prevails in the United Kingdom. The draft convention agreed upon would, moreover, allow work to be carried on for no less than six hours without a break, although our working women, through their organisations, have been urging that the present five-hour spell is too long. A convention on these lines would be a positive absurdity "

Lord Henry Bentinck justly protests against the " inertia " of the Home Office. He says :

" The attitude adopted by the Government shows that their professions of concern for the well-being of the working classes are absolutely worthless. When they have an opportunity of pushing reform on international lines, obviating all risk of economic loss to British manufacturers, they fail to show the least interest, and weakly give their approval to proposals which, if embodied in a convention, would serve merely as an argument for opponents of any improvement in the existing law, and act as a hindrance instead of a spur to porgress in the majority of countries."

THE WOMAN AND THE POLITICIAN.

We have received copies of a brief correspondence which passed between a working-woman in an English constituency and the gentleman who represents (?) her and her interests in Parliament. We invite our readers to consider which of the two shows the more statesmanlike grasp of the political situation.

" DEAR SIR,—Since you have been our Member I have read your speeches (as reported in the ———) with great interest. Well, on several occasions you put it like this : Why should Ireland have Home Rule and dip their hands in the Englishman's pockets—well, it don't seem fair that they should. But if it is not fair for them, then I ask you, how can you think it fair that men should have *all the rule*, and put their hands into the woman's pocket? We women that are housekeepers, with a very small income, have a brain-puzzling job to make the money go round, and we ask for the vote that our interests may be more carefully studied. Men so often say they can't understand a woman, and yet at the same time they go on making laws for our homes and our children. As our children are now practically children of the State, I think it quite time we mothers should have a voice in the management of the State. The well-being of our children is surely our concern. You men are all mothers' sons, and can you honestly say that a mother would try to do you harm?

I enclose inside a leaflet and card, and I should be greatly pleased if you would sign it.—I am, sir, yours very sincerely, ———."

REPLY.

" DEAR MADAM,—Thank you much for your letter. The question has always appeared to me a very difficult one. I regret the action of the militants.—Yours very truly ———."

SCOTTISH SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Glasgow City Council has decided to be represented in the deputation which is to wait on the Prime Minister in February with regard to Women's Suffrage. This action was urged upon the Council by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association for Women's Suffrage. The majority by which the resolution was carried was 60 to 27, four not voting. The Lord Provost and Bailie McMillan, the Senior Magistrate, have been appointed as the Corporation's representatives to the deputation.

DEPUTATION TO MR. S. JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Mr. S. John Hutchinson, prospective Liberal candidate for Croydon, received a deputation from the local National Union Society on December 10th. He undertook to vote against any Franchise Bill which was so framed as not to admit of a Women's Suffrage amendment, but would not promise to vote against such a Bill if the amendment were not passed.

FIRST NIGHT AT THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE.

The Children's Theatre opened its career on Monday, December 29th, making a frank appeal to children. We wish it good luck. Children's books are really written for children, and although the children don't buy their own books, the child public really decides. In the theatre it is different, and there is a strong temptation to think more of what will please the grown-up folks—or the half grown-up. Miss Syrett and Mrs. Dearmer have resisted this prompting. It would be silly to say that they have written the kind of things that children would make for themselves; that is not what children want. The stories that children like best are not stories of children, but they are almost always stories about children. These plays are all of them plays about children, conceived in the same spirit as a child's story is told by one who has the gift of story-telling—and they make a setting for pretty nimble dances, and for music that is not over the children's heads.

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1913.

A Survey of the Women's Movement.

The days of 1913 are numbered, and once more we are face to face with a New Year, solemn and mysterious in its unknown joys and difficulties. But perhaps never before in the history of the Women's Movement in this country has a dead year left behind so fruitful a legacy. For 1913 has proved, beyond doubt, that the women's cause in this land is triumphing.

Assuredly, no severer test of the strength of the women's movement in England could have been devised than the political crisis occurring during the infancy of 1913. This was the year big with promise, the period of "the best chance Women's Suffrage had ever had," and money and effort had been lavished by women of all grades in expectation of the passing of the Franchise Bill. Memory is still fresh as to the fiasco which ended this attempt at legislation, but it is needless to dwell on the breaking of solemn pledges in this connection. Had the Women's Movement staggered under the unexpected blow; had faithlessness in high political circles produced the lethargy of despair among the women leaders, who could have thought with scorn of the legacy to women from 1913? But such is the solidarity of the Women's Movement in Great Britain that the recorder of the year's events has to indite no history of frothy agitation—at least, within the ranks of the constitutional section of Women Suffragists—but instead, the tale of steady work, quietly pursued, of ideals set on high and attained. Instead of the gloom of despondency, the chronicler can reveal, moreover, fresh methods for the demonstration of the justice of women's political claim.

The Pilgrimage organised by the N.U.W.S.S., carried conviction into the hamlets and villages of England as nothing previously has ever done, of the righteousness of the Women's Movement, and its culmination in the monster meeting in Hyde Park lit a beacon of encouragement which shall long be remembered as the chief gift to women of the year that has lapsed.

The spiritual effect of this moral victory over a political setback is, indeed, already traceable in the events which followed in the autumn of 1913. For the first time in the history of Church Congresses, one of the chief discussions centred on the Women's Movement, the subject being "The Kingdom of God and the Sexes," in connection with which the Bishop of Winchester courageously allowed the political aspects of the question to be voiced.

The year that has gone from us has also been notable for marked progress of the position of women in the world of science. It was in January that Lord Curzon moved the resolution—which was carried—that women might be elected Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, and thus proved the intellectual stride he himself had taken since 1892-3, when he appeared as the leader of the successful opposition to the entrance of women as members of this Society. Eighty women are now enrolled as members of the Royal Geographical Society, Mrs. Bullock Workman, the distinguished explorer in the Himalayas being among the number.

The meeting of the British Association at Birmingham last September has also emphasised the fact that there is no sex barrier in the province of science. On that memorable occasion, Madame Curie, one of the most significant figures at that great gathering, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law, amid the acclamation of fellow-scientists. For the first time, also, a woman—(and a Suffragist)—Miss Ethel Sargant, was elected President of a section of the British Association, and by her address on botanical embryology and its advance since 1870, added distinction to women's work.

The recognition of women in Higher Education has also shown some signs of advance during the past twelve months. At Oxford the statute, introduced in June by Dr. Macan, to admit women students to a course of special study or research and to establish certificates of merit on conditions similar to those prescribed for candidates for the degrees of B.Litt., and B.Sc., was finally passed in November.

In Durham it was decided at a Convocation of the University in December, that women graduates of the University should be admitted to membership of Convocation on the same terms and conditions as men, Dr. Jevons remarking on that occasion that *a policy which excluded women was absolutely fatal to the growth of the University.*

Women have taken a generous share in University honours at Cambridge during the past year. In the Mediæval and Modern Language Tripos, first-class honours were gained by eight women and six men. Twenty-four women and eleven men passed in Class II., and thirteen men and eight women in Class III. In History, Part I., Miss N. G. Smith, of Girton, shared the highest honours with men, and Miss T. Day, of Girton, took a second-class in Part II. of the Theological Tripos. This latter distinction has only once before been obtained by a woman.

In the profession of medicine there has been a steady advance during 1913, both in the demand for and the supply of women doctors. The Royal Free School of Medicine for Women has had this autumn an extraordinarily large entry of women students, and from Manchester comes the news of a record number of women in their Schools of Medicine. There is also an increasing demand in general practice for women doctors—so the writer was informed from an authoritative source. Two new residential hospitals for women in London have also been inaugurated in 1913, the South London Hospital for Women, and the Women's Hospital for Children, the latter until recently only welcoming "out-patients." A new block has, moreover, been added to the Royal Free Hospital, and from the Provinces one learns that Brighton has started a Hospital for Women, staffed by women. Glancing at the legal profession during 1913, the notable event is the test case brought by Miss Bebb against the Law Society, on account of its refusal to admit four women to its examination, merely on account of their sex. The case was taken from the Chancery Division to the Court of Appeal, where it was decided that the appeal should be dismissed, the responsibility for any change in ancient methods to rest on Parliament.

Women's work in Local Government has also steadily progressed during the past year, the appointment of the first woman Provost in Scotland—Mrs. Malcolm, of Dollar—being among the noteworthy events. A new effort, promoted by the Duchess of Marlborough, *the Women's Municipal Party*, of which the object to to advance the candidature of women for the various London Municipal Bodies, must also be reckoned among women's achievements during 1913.

Turning to the sphere of art, the outlook is peculiarly hopeful. In the world of music, record must be made of the wise decision of Sir Henry Wood to include women in his orchestra, a plan initiated in London by Mr. George H. Shapiro in 1911.

In the region of pictorial art, one must not forget that one of the most interesting of the London exhibitions last spring was the collection at the Baillie Gallery, arranged by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey for the Three Arts Club, where women artists in London foregather. The exhibition did not exclude men's work, but the interest of the show lay greatly in the fact that the work of the women painters bore the test of being hung side by side with that of some of the best-known among the younger men painters.

But perhaps the crowning triumph in the world of art during 1913 has been the inauguration of the Women's Theatre, of which the scheme was originated and carried out by Miss Bensusan for the Actresses' Franchise League. Two plays were put on the stage, "*La Femme Seule*" (Woman on her Own), by M. Brieux, and Björnson's "*A Gauntlet.*" The whole business side of the enterprise, from the production of the plays to the taking of the money at the doors, was in the hands of women, men only taking part on the stage. The success of the venture surpassed all expectation, and is leading the organisers to contemplate more ambitious projects in the near future.

The scope of a single article does not permit of an exhaustive survey of women's work during the past year of ripening activities; thus, no detailed mention is possible of such advances as those gained for women in industry, or of the pressure now being brought to bear on the Civil Service to extend the scope of women's work therein. Recognition of women's public services has, however, been made during the past year in many ways, such as the granting of a Civil Service pension to Miss Clementina Black, the appointment of women on the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, and the choice of Miss Constance Smith, "from outside," as a Senior Inspector of Factories.

The publishers' lists for 1913 also reveal a goodly number of books of the first rank dealing with various aspects of the Women's Movement.

Surely, no year in modern times can show a braver record of women's work attempted and done, and from no year has emanated a clearer justification of the creed expressed in that German marching-song, beloved of Carlyle:

> "The future hides in it
> Gladness and sorrow,
> We press still thorow
> Nought that abides in it
> Daunting us. Onward."

L. KEYSER YATES.

Correspondence.

WOMEN AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MADAM,—Will you allow me a little space to answer your correspondent, Emma Common, who has misunderstood my proposals for the practical organisation of the municipal vote?

I did not suggest that the Election Fighting Fund should be used, nor that the election policy of the National Union should be adopted at municipal elections. My suggestion was that all Suffragists should abstain from voting for any Anti-suffragist candidate, according to their respective party views; and that the members of the National Union should be requested to adopt this course of action systematically. Such a plan of campaign can be worked almost automatically, with a very small expenditure for printing and postage, as we simply use the constitutional weapon we possess, and need not spend time and money for persuasion and argument.

It is, of course, most desirable from every point of view that more women should serve on local bodies, but I fear we must not hope for any considerable increase in their numbers until women municipal electors receive the Parliamentary vote, and are thus able to bring direct pressure to bear upon the political associations which select the candidates in most localities.

MARION CHADWICK.

MADAM,—Mrs. Common's letter *re* municipal elections in your issue of December 26th, raises an interesting question, which it will, I believe, greatly clear our ideas to discuss. Our difficulties with respect to these contests will vanish as soon as we decide whether we are going into them, primarily, as Feminists or as Suffragists; whether we are going to concentrate on obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women and to make other parts of the Feminist programme subservient to this until this step is won.

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1913.

A Survey of the Women's Movement.

The days of 1913 are numbered, and once more we are face to face with a New Year, solemn and mysterious in its unknown joys and difficulties. But perhaps never before in the history of the Women's Movement in this country has a dead year left behind so fruitful a legacy. For 1913 has proved, beyond doubt, that the women's cause in this land is triumphing.

Assuredly, no severer test of the strength of the women's movement in England could have been devised than the political crisis occurring during the infancy of 1913. This was the year big with promise, the period of "the best chance Women's Suffrage had ever had," and money and effort had been lavished by women of all grades in expectation of the passing of the Franchise Bill. Memory is still fresh as to the fiasco which ended this attempt at legislation, but it is needless to dwell on the breaking of solemn pledges in this connection. Had the Women's Movement staggered under the unexpected blow; had faithlessness in high political circles produced the lethargy of despair among the women leaders, who could have thought with scorn of the legacy to women from 1913? But such is the solidarity of the Women's Movement in Great Britain that the recorder of the year's events has to indite no history of frothy agitation—at least, within the ranks of the constitutional section of Women Suffragists—but instead, the tale of steady work, quietly pursued, of ideals set on high and attained. Instead of the gloom of despondency, the chronicler can reveal, moreover, fresh methods for the demonstration of the justice of women's political claim.

The Pilgrimage organised by the N.U.W.S.S., carried conviction into the hamlets and villages of England as nothing previously has ever done, of the righteousness of the Women's Movement, and its culmination in the monster meeting in Hyde Park lit a beacon of encouragement which shall long be remembered as the chief gift to women of the year that has lapsed.

The spiritual effect of this moral victory over a political setback is, indeed, already traceable in the events which followed in the autumn of 1913. For the first time in the history of Church Congresses, one of the chief discussions centred on the Women's Movement, the subject being "The Kingdom of God and the Sexes," in connection with which the Bishop of Winchester courageously allowed the political aspects of the question to be voiced.

The year that has gone from us has also been notable for marked progress of the position of women in the world of science. It was in January that Lord Curzon moved the resolution—which was carried—that women might be elected Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, and thus proved the intellectual stride he himself had taken since 1892-3, when he appeared as the leader of the successful opposition to the entrance of women as members of this Society. Eighty women are now enrolled as members of the Royal Geographical Society, Mrs. Bullock Workman, the distinguished explorer in the Himalayas being among the number.

The meeting of the British Association at Birmingham last September has also emphasised the fact that there is no sex barrier in the province of science. On that memorable occasion, Madame Curie, one of the most significant figures at that great gathering, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law, amid the acclamation of fellow-scientists. For the first time, also, a woman—(and a Suffragist)—Miss Ethel Sargant, was elected President of a section of the British Association, and by her address on botanical embryology and its advance since 1870, added distinction to women's work.

The recognition of women in Higher Education has also shown some signs of advance during the past twelve months. At Oxford the statute, introduced in June by Dr. Macan, to admit women students to a course of special study or research and to establish certificates of merit on conditions similar to those prescribed for candidates for the degrees of B.Litt., and B.Sc., was finally passed in November.

In Durham it was decided at a Convocation of the University in December, that women graduates of the University should be admitted to membership of Convocation on the same terms and conditions as men, Dr. Jevons remarking on that occasion that *a policy which excluded women was absolutely fatal to the growth of the University.*

Women have taken a generous share in University honours at Cambridge during the past year. In the Mediæval and Modern Language Tripos, first-class honours were gained by eight women and six men. Twenty-four women and eleven men passed in Class II., and thirteen men and eight women in Class III. In History, Part I., Miss N. G. Smith, of Girton, shared the highest honours with men, and Miss T. Day, of Girton, took a second-class in Part II. of the Theological Tripos. This latter distinction has only once before been obtained by a woman.

In the profession of medicine there has been a steady advance during 1913, both in the demand for and the supply of women doctors. The Royal Free School of Medicine for Women has had this autumn an extraordinarily large entry of women students, and from Manchester comes the news of a record number of women in their Schools of Medicine. There is also an increasing demand in general practice for women doctors—so the writer was informed from an authoritative source. Two new residential hospitals for women in London have also been inaugurated in 1913, the South London Hospital for Women, and the Women's Hospital for Children, the latter until recently only welcoming "out-patients." A new block has, moreover, been added to the Royal Free Hospital, and from the Provinces one learns that Brighton has started a Hospital for Women, staffed by women. Glancing at the legal profession during 1913, the notable event is the test case brought by Miss Bebb against the Law Society, on account of its refusal to admit four women to its examination, merely on account of their sex. The case was taken from the Chancery Division to the Court of Appeal, where it was decided that the appeal should be dismissed, the responsibility for any change in ancient methods to rest on Parliament.

Women's work in Local Government has also steadily progressed during the past year, the appointment of the first woman Provost in Scotland—Mrs. Malcolm, of Dollar—being among the noteworthy events. A new effort, promoted by the Duchess of Marlborough, *the Women's Municipal Party*, of which the object to to advance the candidature of women for the various London Municipal Bodies, must also be reckoned among women's achievements during 1913.

Turning to the sphere of art, the outlook is peculiarly hopeful. In the world of music, record must be made of the wise decision of Sir Henry Wood to include women in his orchestra, a plan initiated in London by Mr. George H. Shapiro in 1911.

In the region of pictorial art, one must not forget that one of the most interesting of the London exhibitions last spring was the collection at the Baillie Gallery, arranged by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey for the Three Arts Club, where women artists in London foregather. The exhibition did not exclude men's work, but the interest of the show lay greatly in the fact that the work of the women painters bore the test of being hung side by side with that of some of the best-known among the younger men painters.

But perhaps the crowning triumph in the world of art during 1913 has been the inauguration of the Women's Theatre, of which the scheme was originated and carried out by Miss Bensusan for the Actresses' Franchise League. Two plays were put on the stage, "*La Femme Seule*" (Woman on her Own), by M. Brieux, and Björnson's "*A Gauntlet.*" The whole business side of the enterprise, from the production of the plays to the taking of the money at the doors, was in the hands of women, men only taking part on the stage. The success of the venture surpassed all expectation, and is leading the organisers to contemplate more ambitious projects in the near future.

The scope of a single article does not permit of an exhaustive survey of women's work during the past year of ripening activities; thus, no detailed mention is possible of such advances as those gained for women in industry, or of the pressure now being brought to bear on the Civil Service to extend the scope of women's work therein. Recognition of women's public services has, however, been made during the past year in many ways, such as the granting of a Civil Service pension to Miss Clementina Black, the appointment of women on the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, and the choice of Miss Constance Smith, "from outside," as a Senior Inspector of Factories.

The publishers' lists for 1913 also reveal a goodly number of books of the first rank dealing with various aspects of the Women's Movement.

Surely, no year in modern times can show a braver record of women's work attempted and done, and from no year has emanated a clearer justification of the creed expressed in that German marching-song, beloved of Carlyle:

> "The future hides in it
> Gladness and sorrow,
> We press still thorow
> Nought that abides in it
> Daunting us. Onward."

L. KEYSER YATES.

Correspondence.

WOMEN AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MADAM,—Will you allow me a little space to answer your correspondent, Emma Common, who has misunderstood my proposals for the practical organisation of the municipal vote?

I did not suggest that the Election Fighting Fund should be used, nor that the election policy of the National Union should be adopted at municipal elections. My suggestion was that all Suffragists should abstain from voting for any Anti-suffragist candidate, according to their respective party views; and that the members of the National Union should be requested to adopt this course of action systematically. Such a plan of campaign can be worked almost automatically, with a very small expenditure for printing and postage, as we simply use the constitutional weapon we possess, and need not spend time and money for persuasion and argument.

It is, of course, most desirable from every point of view that more women should serve on local bodies, but I fear we must not hope for any considerable increase in their numbers until women municipal electors receive the Parliamentary vote, and are thus able to bring direct pressure to bear upon the political associations which select the candidates in most localities.

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PHYL

By CICELY HAMILTON.

SYNOPSIS.

John Ashburton Folliott has been invited to the Ponsonby's house ostensibly to shoot, but in reality because he is regarded by Mrs. Ponsonby as a suitable husband for her daughter Mabel, who, however, is already attached to another man. A friendship with the two children of the family brings him into contact with their governess, Phyllis Chester, and his visits to the schoolroom do much to brighten her lonely life. So far, the one deep affection of her life has been for her sister Cathy, who has drudged and battled to make a home for both.

Folliott's attitude towards Phyllis is kindly and sympathetic—but nothing more. He never dreams of falling in love with her. "Automatically, and as a matter of tradition, he placed women of Phyllis Chester's class outside the sphere of marriage with such as himself." At the same time he regards a governess as "a female essentially respectable." When he finds that, as a result of his visits to the schoolroom, Phyllis has lost her post—Mrs. Ponsonby suspecting a flirtation and being angry at the failure of her matrimonial schemes—he is much distressed, and feels that he owes her some sort of reparation.

An enquiry as to her plans for the future leads Phyllis to a passionate outburst against the dulness of her lot. "I often feel I could go to the devil, if I only knew the way" she finally exclaims, "Wish I did!"

This puts into Folliott's head the idea of taking Phyllis abroad and giving her a taste of the brighter side of life. After a little hesitation Phyllis accepts his offer. "You are the only person" she said at last "who has ever been good to me—barring Cathy."

They meet in London, do some shopping, dine at an hotel, and take the night boat for Calais. Phyllis feels no pricks of conscience—the only thing that mars her enjoyment of Folliott's liking and protection and the novelty of travel is the thought of Cathy. But Folliott finds that, for all her light-heartedness, she does sometimes trouble about the time when he will have "had enough of her."

The situation is complicated by the arrival of the Ponsonby family at the same hotel. Folliott would have preferred to allow Mrs. Ponsonby to think that Phyllis was his wife; but Phyllis does not make any pretence, as she does not wish it "to be awkward for him" later on. He is surprised and somewhat shocked that she takes the contretemps so lightly.

Phyllis writes to her sister Cathy, for the first time giving her address.

TO Cathy the letter that gave her Phyl's address was not only an invitation—it was a summons, and a cry for help. It reached her by the morning's post; and when she had read it she went on her knees and thanked God. As soon as she arrived at the office she asked for an interview with her employer, and, with searchings of conscience, lied to him. Her sister, who had an engagement as governess in Italy, was ill, and would have to be brought home. She wanted a week's absence, so that she might travel there and fetch her back. It was granted without objection. Business was slack in the office, and she could be spared without much difficulty. Mr. Pollock was even kind; he insisted on looking up trains for her, expressed a concern for her sister's illness that brought the blood to Cathy's cheeks, and would not hear of her even touching the morning's correspondence. She was to go off at once and make her preparations for the journey; then she would be in time to catch the afternoon's train to Folkestone.

She caught it, equipped with a handbag, and with a couple of five-pound notes sewn into the lining of her bodice. They had been drawn from the savings-bank, to pay for Phyl's journey home, and any other eventualities that might arise. She had intended to travel third-class; but perusal of the time-tables had convinced her that a third-class journey would be a very slow one. It was necessary to get to Phyl as quickly as possible, before she moved on again—a day's delay might mean missing her. So she took her return ticket to Genoa second-class.

She had never been out of England before, and she was nervous and bewildered when she got into the train at Boulogne after a lumpy crossing, that had left her chilled and headachy. She was glad that her companions in the compartment—an invalid lady and her daughter—were English, and inclined to be friendly. Probably they pitied her shyness and nervous uncertainty; at any rate, they talked to her, gave her hints as to the journey on from Paris, where they would part company with her, and insisted on her sharing the dinner-basket with which they had provided themselves at Boulogne. She was grateful for their timely kindness, and sorry to say good-bye to them when they reached the Gare du Nord. From there onwards her travelling companions were foreigners, whom she feared to address in her stumbling, defective French.

She hardly slept all night. For one thing, the carriage was full, and she had to sit bolt upright; for another, her mind was active with longing for Phyl and the meeting that lay before her. All night she was imagining it, planning what best to say to her sister, trying to think of the words that would be gentlest and tenderest. . . . Towards morning, from sheer fatigue, her head dropped and swayed now and then; and she felt battered and worn when she crept out to submit her scanty baggage to the Italian customs officials. A cup of coffee refreshed her somewhat, and then the weary train crawled on again. The Italian landscape rolling by had no charm or interest for her tired eyes—her thoughts were only of Phyl. The Alps fading in the distance, Turin and the halt there, the Lombardy plains stretching away on either hand—all these were nothing to her but so much ground that had to be covered before her journey's end. . . . And always, at the back of her mind, was the gnawing fear that when she reached her journey's end she might find her sister gone.

The train pulled up in the Genoa station at last, and, worn and dizzy with fatigue and lack of sleep, Cathy clutched her handbag and stumbled out on to the platform. While she was wondering how to ask her way to the cheap hotel for which she had inquired when she took her ticket at Cook's, a porter with a few words of English at his command pounced on her bag and her, and took possession of both. Not without difficuity she made him understand where she wished to go, and was heartily thankful for his guidance—till he shamelessly extorted a price for it which she had not the courage to dispute. She engaged a room in the hotel—a room to which she could bring Phyl for the night—asked for water to wash with, and then, ten minutes after her arrival, came down to inquire the way to the address which her sister had given her. The landlord directed her—he was, fortunately, a better linguist than the porter—and she set off on her quest; a shabby, hurrying, essentially English figure, that more than one head was turned to stare and smile at.

She hesitated only when the hotel she was bound for came in sight. It was its sheer magnificence—in her eyes—that impressed and went near to frighten her; bringing home to her with a rush an understanding of the gulf that lay between Phyl's old life and the life she was leading now. This was luxury; the thing she—Cathy—had never known or tasted. . . . She stood for a moment wondering at the building, at its size, its rows of windows, its portico—and then, ashamed of her hesitation, hurried in and asked for Phyl

When they told her her sister was in, a cloud came before her eyes, and from head to foot she felt herself trembling with longing. It was with difficulty that she followed the porter to the lift; and when it stopped her breath was coming in quick and nervous gasps. A waiter took charge of her, and led her along a corridor. He said something to her, but she was too confused to catch the words—and then a door opened, and she saw someone sitting near the window, writing. A woman in a light dress—a pretty dress—who turned her head . . . and was Phyl. . . . Otherwise, the room was empty.

The door closed behind her; the man had gone, and the two sisters were face to face and alone. Phyllis had started from the table where she had been sitting, pen in hand, and swung round, leaning against it, her cheeks suddenly white, her eyes wide, alert, and suspicious. There was something about her that thrust Cathy from her. . . .

In the train, in the long, dark watches of the night, Cathy had planned how she would rush to Phyl and clasp her in her arms; how she would cry with her, and check her murmured whispers for forgiveness. She had planned to tell her that to ask for forgiveness was needless; to tell her that there should never be a reproach, that nothing could make any difference between two who loved as they did. The words had been ready and quivering on her lips as the waiter opened the door—only to slip from her, away into silence, at the sight of a Phyl who was not the Phyl she had come to save with pity. That was a girl trembling, tempted, and conscience-stricken; this, a woman content, or seeming it, well-dressed and knowing it, having about her already a touch of that confidence which comes to those whom life is using kindly. Cathy's arms hung at her sides, kept there as much by Phyl's indefinable atmosphere as by the sharp, surprised tone in which Phyl uttered her name; she made no motion forward, and fumbled for the words that had grown so hard to find.

"Phyl," she said at last, "I've come—I'm here"—and stopped, swallowing hard, while her sister grew blurred to her eyes.

Phyl saw the wet lids, the nervous action of the throat, and made half a movement towards the stooping figure; then checked it resolutely, shivered with irritation, and leaned back against her table. Cathy was out for a battle, and clearly it had to be fought—poor tired Cathy, who would have been so much better employed in getting something to eat, and resting her weary back! . . . . There was going to be a scene—best to get it over before Jack came in. She steeled her heart, and steadied her voice to a friendly unconcern.

"That's rather an obvious remark—of course you're here. My dear girl, you've nearly taken my breath away. I thought you were hundreds of miles off, ticking away on your typewriter!"

Cathy's face flushed, and grew pale again. The voice cut, and

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the words cut; but her first surprise was gone, and she found a voice wherewith to answer.

"Perhaps you had rather I was," she said.

Phyllis ignored the remark. She rushed on quickly—tearing to pieces the paper on which she had been writing, and dropping the fragments into a basket as she tore them. As she spoke, she laughed—a laugh that she tried hard to make what a laugh should be.

"What an enterprising person you are, to dash half across Europe on your own! I should never have expected it of you—I always thought of you as the most confirmed old stay-at-home. Why didn't you wire to tell me you were coming? then I'd have met you at the station. By the by, you've arrived just in time to save me a letter. When you came in I was sitting down to write to you."

"Were you?" said Cathy. It was all she could manage to say; she was searching for an opening and finding none. Phyl heard the sob in her voice, tore the last strip of paper angrily across, and faced round on her sister, with her head flung up defiantly.

"Yes; I was going to write and tell you all my news—all the things I've been seeing and doing, and what a blessed time I'm having. I knew you'd be glad to hear that."

"Phyl," said Cathy, under her breath. She was white to the lips, now, and her soul was a prayer for her child. Like Pharaoh, Phyllis hardened her heart—but effort went to the hardening. Her eyes looked past the white face, and her tone was aggressively cheerful.

"My dearest girl, why, in heaven's name, don't you sit down? You look dog-tired—been travelling all night, I suppose?"

It was useless waiting for the opening that would not be permitted. For one moment Cathy asked for it with her eyes—but her sister's face was smiling, though the smile was a little set. Then she drew a quick breath and attacked, direct and straight.

"Phyl, please don't talk like that—about things that don't matter. I've come to take you home with me."

There was a moment's silence, while the two looked full at each other, and Cathy waited for her answer. She did not get it. Phyl's comment, if comment it could be called, was a level-toned repetition of her words.

"Ah—so you've come to take me home with you!"

At least it was no refusal; and gathering hope and courage, the other quavered on——

"Yes; I've come from England as fast as I could—as soon as I heard where you were—to fetch you. . . ."

The sentence died away, and she stretched out her hands in a passion of love and entreaty. They were not touched or taken. Phyllis turned swiftly away, placed half the length of the room between herself and her sister, and, with her back to Cathy, looked out of an open window.

"Oh, have you," she said, still level-toned and expressionless of voice. Then, when the clock had marked a few passing seconds—"After all, I might have expected it. It's just the sort of thing you would do." She gave a little laugh under her breath, and then her voice hardened suddenly. "I'm sorry you should have had such a long journey for nothing. Why on earth didn't you write? It would have saved you such a lot of useless trouble."

Her back was still to her sister, and she would not turn to look at Cathy's face. It was Cathy who was silent now, and Phyl wished she would speak and say something—even cry. She forced herself to break the irksome pause by the humming of a flimsy little tune. Even that brought no word or sign; and she had to speak at last—as jauntily as might be:—

"Come and look at the sunset, Cathy. It's a dream of glory."

The blood came with a rush to Cathy's cheeks. She felt herself a coward, afraid to speak strongly, an ineffectual coward, whose plea could be dismissed with lightness, with swiftness, with contempt. Phyl heard the dogged note in her next words.

"Phyl, I didn't come here to look at sunsets. I came—I want you. . . . Will you listen to me?"

Phyllis turned slowly and faced her—and again their eyes met squarely. Then the younger woman spoke—deliberately.

"No, Cathy, on the whole I don't think I will. . . . But I tell you what I will do—I'll ring for some tea, and, while you're having it and resting your poor old back on the sofa, I'll tell all about the places I've seen, and the good times I've had—and the fun. And afterwards, when you are thoroughly well rested, I'll have out all my new dresses and show them to you. They're real Paris, most of them—and quite worth looking at, all of them."

She would have crossed the room to the bell, but Cathy intercepted her, standing in the way, and stretching out a hand.

"Is it because you are feeling ashamed that you talk to me like this?"

The answer came back in a good imitation of the tone in which one parries the questions of a tiresome, importunate child.

"Oh dear no—not in the least. It is merely because I don't want to have a scene."

"Neither do I," Cathy returned. Phyl's shoulders rose incredulously.

"Oh, yes, you do—you can't take me in. I can feel you do—you're simply dying to begin one. If I were to give you the very least morsel of encouragement, in a couple of minutes—in a couple of seconds—you'd be dissolved in tears on the neck of your prodigal sister. You know you would. . . . Well, I'm not going to give you the chance. Your prodigal sister, being quite unrepentant, hasn't the faintest intention of letting you do anything so preposterous. You may as well realise that at once."

(To be continued.)

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Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager*, The Common Cause, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.*

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

Bowing to the Will of the People.

"*At any rate, you are doing your best, and if you succeed in convincing the judgment and conscience of the British people that this is a desirable and beneficent change, there is no combination in the world which can prevent your success, and there is no political party which would attempt to do so. Therefore, if I might, in all candour, in one word, counsel you, it would be to proceed as you have been proceeding, and to* continue to the end, *and then I do not know that we shall any of us rejoice in* a judgment which would be adverse to what we want, *but I am perfectly certain that if you succeed, as I have said, in persuading the judgment of the people, your most determined opponents would be the first to bow to that, and endeavour to make the change as beneficent as you expect it to be.*"

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., 8th August, 1913.

The wise politician is always eager to understand not only what his opponent says, but the state of mind of his opponent. Since his accession to the Premiership, Mr. Asquith has undoubtedly been the chief obstacle in the way of the enfranchisement of women, and it is therefore important for us to try to understand his state of mind, not only as it has been in the past, but as it is now. For this reason we have headed this article with a quotation from Mr. Asquith's reply to the deputation he received last August from the National Union, and we beg our readers carefully to note the language he used, because it is significant of much. This quotation forms, as it were, the peroration of his speech, the summing up and conclusion. And what is that conclusion? Why, that Mr. Asquith clearly recognises what "the end" of our Suffrage agitation will be. It will not end in our defeat; it will end, he admits, in "a judgment which would be adverse to what we (the Anti-suffragists) want," that is to say, in a victory for the Suffragists; and when this happens, Mr. Asquith says our most determined opponents will "bow to that," and will "endeavour to make the change as beneficent as" we expect it to be.

It would be well if the followers of Mr. Asquith would take more pains to note what exactly it is that he says, and would not put into his mouth phrases which he has never used. For instance, a remark made by him to an Anti-suffragist deputation has been very frequently misquoted, to the effect that the granting of the Suffrage to women would be "a national disaster." This is not what he said, and the fact that he has himself repeatedly drawn attention to its incorrectness shows that he himself sees a very real distinction between this phrase and the one actually used by him. The real enemy of women's enfranchisement in the country has been indifference, not hostility. The real enemy in the House, in the Government, in the Cabinet itself, has been not hostility, but indifference. Of course we know that there are hostile Ministers, but there are very few whose hostility is a really active force for harm, and if our supporters had been keen enough, they could have overcome our opponents instead of allowing themselves to be frightened by them. Mr. Asquith has not himself been in person a very active opponent; he has shown indifference and lack of sympathy, and it is our more active opponents who have used his name to frighten our supporters. They told Liberals and Nationalists

that it was necessary for them to get Mr. Asquith out of his difficult position. They implied that he would never have given facilities for the Conciliation Bill, and would never have promised the opportunity of a Reform Bill, unless he could have relied on them to make these facilities and opportunities of none avail. They frightened the timid and the half-hearted and the time-servers with the assertion that if the Suffragists won, Mr. Asquith would resign, and there would be an end to Home Rule and all the other Liberal measures. There is no possible doubt about the fact that they did this. Mr. Hugh Law, in a letter which was published in the *Manchester Guardian*, declared that he should have to vote on Women's Suffrage, not on its own merits, but as it would affect Home Rule. Mr. T. P. O'Connor sent a contribution to the *Chicago Tribune*, in which he gloried in the way Nationalists had followed "Premier Asquith" in the matter of Women's Suffrage, with a single eye to their question, not the women's question. There were disclaimers, of course. Liberals declared that no pressure was being put on them. Late in the day, Mr. Asquith denied that he had personally done anything to make the question a matter of personal loyalty to him, and this may have been literally true. But Prime Ministers do not have to do everything in person; there are plenty of people who find their advantage in pressing their own view of what the Prime Minister thinks, and simple souls like Sir W. Byles gave away the situation when they publicly expressed their agony of mind in attempting to reconcile "loyalty to Mr. Asquith" with keeping their pledged word of honour to the women.

If only politicians took more time and care in going into public questions, these loyal followers of Mr. Asquith would have seen that, by their action, they were doing their leader the gravest disservice possible, because they inevitably suggested that he was playing a double game. To the Suffragists he had promised that "the Government" would not oppose them; the Prime Minister's "loyal" followers believed that he would resign unless the Suffragists were defeated. There is no conceivable way by which "the Government" could more effectively oppose the Suffragists than by a general understanding that the head of the Government would resign unless the Suffragists were defeated. Therefore Sir W. Byles, and many less candid and more formidable Anti-suffrage members of the Government did, in fact, give out to the world at large their conviction that their "revered leader" was playing a double game. Some, we believe, erred from ignorance and from confusion of thought. But others deliberately pursued this plan, and must be held largely responsible for the bitterness, the contempt and anger which were felt by many Suffragists, and for the disorder and anarchy which is part of the monster-brood of treachery.

The self-styled followers of Mr. Asquith actually held him up as capable of treachery. If one studies his actual public utterances, one cannot find any threat to resign in consequence of an adverse vote, or any indication that he would even be greatly mortified by it, and we have him, at the very deputation to which we have already referred, saying, "my attitude in regard to this matter has been a good deal misunderstood. . . . I think there is a certain amount of exaggeration, both by those who anticipate good things and by those who anticipate bad things from this change." He is opposed, in fact, but not bitterly. He does not think much good would come of the women's vote; he *did* not believe that there was a sufficient demand for it, or that women's interests were "unduly neglected." (We do not know what he thinks now.) He was not sensitive enough, or perhaps cognisant enough concerning the methods by which his "followers" were traducing him. He probably under-estimated the indignation all this sharp practice was causing, and did not enough realise its responsibility in causing the outrages and the ghastly physical suffering resultant upon the determined self-mortification of militant women in protest. That they were wrong to be exasperated does not make it right for the Government to exasperate them by treachery or seeming treachery, and Mr. Asquith himself cannot be lightly absolved from responsibility in not knowing what was being done in his name, and in sanctioning coercion found necessary merely because he had not been sufficiently interested to give his full attention to the women's demands. It is bad enough to torture people for a principle; but what if there *is* no principle? Only distaste? The verdict of history will surely be that this is not sufficient motive for coercion of so cruel a nature.

The whole business has been, one feels, largely a miscalculation. If the last seven years had to be re-lived in the light of what we now know, it is impossible to believe that the Government would have treated the women's question as they have treated it. The question now is, can the New Year bring no fruit of wisdom as the experience af past mistakes, or must evil still be met by evil? Let Liberal Suffragists at last grasp this—that they are doing Liberalism a great wrong by denying a principle in which they believe, and in which some of them, at least, believe *because* they are Liberals; and, further, that they are doing their leader a great disservice if they profess a disbelief in his repeated and solemn professions. He has said that he would not weight the scales against the Suffragists. He has gone further, and said he would "bow to the will of the House." Now, it is not conceivable that he would "bow" to any resolve which he thought would entail a "national disaster," and he never used this expression. One cannot conceive him being willing to "bow" to the introduction of Protection, for instance; rather would he resign, and let his opponents carry it. But he *would* "bow" to the enactment of Women's Suffrage, and he would do his best to make it work well. It seems clear that we must wait for women's votes to have taken effect before we can expect Mr. Asquith to say, as Australian former opponents now do say, that they are beneficent. We do not ask him to say that. We ask him to act upon his pledge, and to "bow" to the will of the majority. This will was clearly expressed before Women's Suffrage became the shuttlecock of parties, and is sufficient warrant for a Government measure.

If what we have said about Mr. Asquith's personal attitude is the only rational diagnosis, the real psychological situation, is it not folly of Suffragists to exaggerate Mr. Asquith's opposition and thereby terrify all those Liberals who regard politics as a game of follow-my-leader? And is it not the timidity that shies at a shadow, for Liberal Suffragists to act as if they were more Anti-suffragist than their Anti-suffragist leader? It is no consolation to us for them to be assuring us that, all the time they are acting in this way, they are "ardent Suffragists." We do not want professions; we want the vote. And Mr. Asquith has, in his published utterances, made it as clear as possible that he will "bow to the will" of the "ardent Suffragists," even if they go the length of proving their ardour by their actions.

Women in School Management.

An Urgent Need.

[In this and following weeks, articles on the need for better protection of all women's interests will appear in THE COMMON CAUSE. *We leave the writers perfectly free to expound facts and suggest remedies, but* IN NO CASE *does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free discussion.]*

At the end of some admirable articles by Mr. R. F. Cholmeley on our "National Education," occur the words: "All the energy and enthusiasm that can be brought to bear upon education have but one real aim, the *encouragement* of children"; and I hope that readers of this article will bear in mind that the encouragement, in the fullest meaning of the word, of *every individual child* is the object for which our administrative system exists. Let it be noticed that, with the exception of the children of the propertied classes, almost all the children of the country pass through publicly maintained schools. The great majority of the teachers are women; the enormous bulk of the administrative work is done by men. In consequence of this, the undeniable fact is that, in the country and in many towns (London is not here included), the elementary schools are a great, almost untilled field, which women may, if they insist on being given the chance, cultivate to far greater profit than is at present the case.

The unpaid positions that women can hold are as follows: Elected members of County Councils, and, as such, members of Education Committees; co-opted members of Education Committees, and sometimes of sub-committees for the care of children; school-managers. Paid posts are: Inspectresses of special subjects (such as cookery, needlework, physical exercises); school medical officers; school nurses.

Because before most women the chance of becoming a school manager is much more likely to lie than that of becoming a County Councillor, and because women managers are so badly needed, I will take this subject first and most fully; and to show how well-suited it is to women, and how ill-suited some of its duties are to men, I will enumerate the duties and opportunities of managers.

1. To be a link between the Education Committee and the schools, do necessary business, and see that regulations are carried out by the teachers; and to attend managers' meetings. These things can be done by men or women.

2. In most cases to choose teachers, and always to supervise them. It is just as unsuitable in a public school as it would be in a private house that teachers, either male or female, of children from three to fourteen, should be chosen and supervised entirely by men.

3. To protect children, compulsorily attending school, from any bad conditions, physical or moral, and to keep up the standard of the school. *Most* teachers are high-minded and trustworthy, but they are human, and

here and there some case of "knocking children about," owing to irritable temper, will occur, or of over-severity, with the effect that children are terrorised. And in extremely rare cases improper conduct from a male teacher towards girls has been known. All these things are more likely to be discovered by a woman than by a man, and more likely to be reported to a woman by parents than to a man, particularly if the woman manager cultivates the friendship of mothers.

4. To be a link between home and school, becoming intimate with parents and children. Men do not often do this.

5. The physical care of children, at school in co-operation with the teachers, at home in co-operation with mothers. Men rarely do this at all, and more rarely still do they do it well. Indeed, it is hardly in their province.

6. To educate mothers in the care of their children—a woman's work.

7. To co-operate with the teachers in the school-work, by discussion, advice, &c.

8. To befriend the teachers, and use every means to bring freshness and interest into their lives.

9. To follow, when schooldays are over, the careers of children, advising as to employment. This is a function which managers are now being asked to assume.

For 7, 8, and 9, both men and women are needed, but women in practice usually do take a livelier interest in teachers and children than men do. Managers should learn to understand the administrative system, and follow the gradual changes and improvements which are introduced. The admirable publications of the Board of Education should be read, and the books that are published from time to time by various authors. School managing is an education in itself, and should be approached with an open and teachable mind.

Roughly speaking, I should say it would be convenient if quite half of the managers were women, for quite half of the work is more suited to women than to men. Let us see what the proportion really is.

In London it is statutory that not less than one-third of the managers must be women, that is, in Provided Schools. No such provision was inserted in the Education Act for the rest of England. To illustrate the proportions which women hold to men as managers, I will give statistics of two southern counties.

COUNTY A.

Boards of Management (sometimes there is more than one school under a Board):

Provided ...	30.	With women,	12.	Without women,	18.
Non-provided ...	124.	,,	50.	,,	74.

COUNTY B.

Boards of Management:

Provided ...	58.	With women,	48.	Without women,	10.
Non-provided ...	140.	,,	84.	,,	56.

In the case of Provided Schools, the Education Committee appoints two-thirds, and the Parish Council one-third of the managers. In the case of the non-provided, owners or trustees appoint two-thirds, the Parish Council one-sixth, and the Education Committee one-sixth. Except in the case of grouped schools, the managers are six in number. It is obvious that neither private individuals, Education Committees, nor Parish Councils have appreciated at all fully the importance of having women as managers. The need for women is very great; for women with large hearts, with tact, willing to take trouble, and inspired with the desire to draw near to their fellow creatures in service and co-operation. The work is suited to women with some leisure, such as mothers whose children are grown-up, for it is one that can be done at one's own time. I would entreat women to begin to take an interest in the schools of their towns and villages.

It is now necessary to say something about women on Education Committees. It was a bad day for the cause of the co-operation of men and women in education when Mr. Balfour, in abolishing School Boards, and entrusting the administration of education to the County Councils, refused to give women the right to be elected to County Councils on the same terms as men. They had served in fairly large numbers on the School Boards, they were valued by the men-members, and the electors were accustomed to electing them. As co-opted members of Education Committees, the proportion they have borne to men has always been extremely small—from one to at most about five or six members on a committee of about thirty. Women are now at liberty to regain, and are trying to regain, their position as elected members, but it would have been far less laborious for them if that position had never been taken from them as, of course, had women had votes, it would not have been.

I am not a member of an Education Committee myself, but from my experience as co-opted member of a sub-committee, and in other ways, as school manager, etc., I have been led to the conviction that what is needed is a more evenly balanced proportion of men and women in the Administration. It is difficult for the special knowledge and points of view possessed by women to hold their own against such an overwhelming preponderance of men, say one-tenth women to nine-tenths men, and particularly as, on committees where men are so preponderant, women are very far from being self-assertive. A chairman of one Education Committee has told me he has been disappointed in women as members, because they do not speak enough. I think they would speak more if encouraged, or if they were there in greater numbers. And, again, it is important that there should be enough women for some to be on each sub-committee, so much important work being done by sub-committees.

I think one of the main differences between men and women on administrative bodies is a difference in their estimation of the importance of detail; for instance, in education work, the greater personal knowledge of the woman of the ultimate end of the existence of the machinery, namely the child; a greater appreciation of the niceties of the adjustment of the machinery to local needs. A woman knows that, however pretty, symmetrical, and theoretically perfect a scheme is on paper, it will be useless if it does not fit the locality or people for whom it is intended. Plans worked out in Parliament and on local bodies often fail for want of just this kind of knowledge and adjustment—the vision of life as it is lived.

Florence Nightingale, we are told, had a passion for detail which never blinded her to large issues. A complete human being should have this view, as well as the vision of large issues unobscured by detail. But since men and women are rarely perfect, and since each contributes a different experience of life, we must combine our committees and councils of people of all sorts and both sexes, in due proportion. As to the paid posts under Education Committees, they are increasing fast. They offer to women who have to earn a living an interesting, varied, and highly useful career; all of them require a thorough training, following upon a good education.

R. E. Wills.

SELLING THE COMMON CAUSE.

We still want more sellers to undertake regular pitches, as well as people to help at odd hours when they cannot sell regularly. Those who do, report that the work is much easier, and the sale greatly increased when people have learned to expect them at a certain time and place.

We have received a letter from Mrs. Macintosh—a Suffragist from South Africa—which we have her leave to publish. It refers to the sale of the paper in Cambridge during the campaign months:—

"I wanted to tell you how wonderfully *inspiring* it was to help sell The Common Cause in Cambridge, and what a splendid advertisement it has been. I helped on two separate Saturday mornings, and on another Saturday spoke to some who were selling—and I am convinced that steady selling of papers in the streets and public places by members of the National Union will help the movement forward to a wonderful degree.

"While selling the papers, one has opportunities for conversations which do not ordinarily come—and *all* such conversations are helpful. Again, people are impressed with the sincerity and depth of conviction which make it easy for busy or delicate women to stand 'in the market place,' selling papers.

"To me it was, as I have said, a veritable inspiration, to see in the thronged streets and public squares of Cambridge, women of dignity and responsibility, leaders of public thought, and men—undergraduates belonging to the Men's League for Women's Suffrage—all with the utmost cheerfulness standing to sell Suffrage news to the passers by. It seemed to me, indeed, the beginning of a better day when this could happen."

SELLERS WANTED THIS WEEK.

Sellers are specially required at the great Educational Conference during this week and the next. It opens on Friday, January 2nd, at the University of London, with an address from Mr. Bryce, at 3 p.m. Meetings will take place daily and at all hours of the day.

On January 6th, the Association of Headmasters meets at the Guildhall.

A splendid opportunity for selling is offered by the show at Olympia, which is being visited by thousands daily.

10,000 6d. Powder Leaf Books Distributed Free.

Oatine Powder Leaves are put up in dainty booklets containing 100 leaves. All that is necessary is to tear out a leaf, rubbing it over the face. The paper will then absorb and remove all oiliness, perspiration, and dust from the skin, and leave in their place a delicate deposit of powder.

To introduce this dainty toilet requisite, the proprietors will give one of these 6d. Powder Leaf booklets, absolutely free, to all who send for one of the New Oatine Shampoo Powders, the price of which is 2d., and send a further 1d. for postage. Oatine Shampoo Powders are supplied in two varieties, one in Red Packets for Dry Hair, and the other in Green Packets for Greasy Hair. State clearly which one you require.—Address, The Oatine Company, 282B, Oatine-buildings, Borough, London, S.E. (Advt.)

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Sale Commences Monday Jan. 5th

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One Minute from VICTORIA

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WINTER SALE

ALL goods included in this sale are new and up-to-date. The abnormal weather conditions find us with larger stocks than usual, and reductions have been made which are calculated to clear every department.

Kindly note, we do not hold a White Sale, therefore all Lingerie and White Goods are *now* reduced for clearance; neither do we buy job lines specially for sale purpose, so that all purchases from us during sale times are genuine Gorringe Grade goods at Bargain Prices.

An Illustration of Sale value from the MANTLE Department.

"THE COSY" Fur-lined COATS in coloured Faced Cloth, Tweeds, etc. All lined Squirrel Lock, with various collars, including Seal Coney, Mole Coney, Opossum, etc.

Usual price 5 gns.
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Commences MONDAY, JAN. 5th,
and continues for TWELVE DAYS.

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REAL SILK SPORTS COATS. Rich heavy quality, perfect shapes and quite fresh. All this Season's goods. In a beautiful range of colourings. **35/6**

350 FUR LINED COATS in good plain cloths, cheviots, tweeds, and fleecy homespuns. In all the newest colourings. This Season's goods, trimmed various fur collars, and lined good quality squirrel lock. Regular price 5½ to 12 gns. TO BE CLEARED AT **69/6 & 98/6** each.

100 BLOUSES in rich broche Crepe de chine, with collar of plain charmeuse in contrasting colours. An exact copy of a Paris Model. Original price 35/9. SALE PRICE **21/9**

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.

Secretary:
MISS CROOKENDEN.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Treasurer's Notes.

Another year has begun—yet another year of hard work and of increasing progress and of preparation for victories in the Cause to which we are dedicated.

Our first important piece of work in this year will be the Demonstration at the Albert Hall on Saturday, February 14th, to demand a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women. There are two ways in which every Suffragist can help towards the success of this demonstration :—

(1) By coming to the Albert Hall on the 14th.

(2) By sending a contribution to the Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund, which will be inaugurated on that occasion, and which is to prove that the public demand is growing in strength and insistency.

Tickets can be obtained by members of the National Union, for themselves and their friends, at the following rates :—

Boxes, Loggias (holding eight persons) ...	£1	12	0	and	£1	4	0
Grand Tier (holding ten persons)	2	10	0			—	
Second Tier (holding five persons) ...	0	12	6	,,	0	10	0
Amphitheatre Stalls (numbered and reserved)	0	5	0	,,	0	2	6
Balcony Rows (numbered and reserved) ... (Blocks R and W being divided into sets of four for family parties.)	0	1	0	,,	0	0	6
Organ Gallery (numbered and reserved)...		—			0	0	6
Gallery (numbered and reserved)		—				Free.	

Excepting for the boxes, tickets from 2s. 6d. upwards will be charged half-price to Secretaries of the National Union Societies and Federations for the use of persons living at a distance from the London area only.

Ten per cent. will be allowed off the price of ten tickets and upwards paid for at one time, but this discount will not be given on tickets sold at half-price.

Order early to secure good seats.

All communications on the subject of tickets should be addressed to The Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Seats are being reserved for delegates from Men's Organisations, and for individual men who accept the invitation from the National Union to attend as demonstrators.

Press Report.

The *Daily Telegraph*, on Christmas Eve, published an interesting article on "Our Future Citizens: The State and the Young Child," pointing out the inadequate provision made for medical inspection of children under five, the increasing deterioration in their health up to that age, the work which women are doing to combat disease, and the need for their due representation in determining the National System of Health and Education. It also published an interesting report and comments on the International Labour Conference at Berne, pointing out the unfavourable decision made by the Government representatives in relation to the hours of work of women and young persons employed in factories. We hope that the column entitled "Women in Public Life" will be repeated.

Report of the Literature Department.

More literature on the Imperial aspect of Women's Suffrage has often been asked for, and the new leaflet, "Women and Empire," B 109, issued this week, should prove very effective. The price is 4d. per 100.

As the numbers of societies change rapidly, it has been decided to sell off the present edition of the Tree Leaflet at the reduced price of 8d. per 100. The leaflet briefly describes the history and constitution of the N.U.W.S.S., and gives information as to numbers of societies. It is hoped that societies will distribute these leaflets widely. Even some members of the N.U.W.S.S. are unfamiliar with the details of our constantly widening organisation, and the lectures in connection with the educational compaign give useful opportunities for distributing the "Tree Leaflets," explaining the nature of the Union.

Those who have not already bought diaries for 1914 are reminded of the very useful Women's Suffrage Diary and Handbook, copies of which can still be obtained at 1s. net.

List of Societies and Federations in the N.U.W.S.S.

Federations, Hon. Secretaries and Key to Letters.

B **Scottish.**—Miss Elsie Inglis, M.B., C.M. *Office:* 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. *Organising Sec.:* Miss Alice Crompton.
Area.—All Scotland.
Number of Societies, 67.

C. **North Eastern.**—Miss Hardcastle, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Organising Sec.:* Miss Gordon.
Area.—All Northumberland and Durham.
Number of Societies, 24.

D. **North Western.**—*Acting pro tem.*, Miss Millington, c/o N.U.W.S.S., 14, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
Area.—All Westmorland, Cumberland, and in Lancs. the Divs. of North Lonsdale and Lancaster, and the Borough of Barrow.
Number of Societies, 24.

E. **North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.**—Mrs. Catt, 3, Pavilion Terrace, Scarborough.
Area.—N. and E. Ridings and the Ripon Div. of the West Riding, and in Lincs. the Divs. of Brigg, Gt. Grimsby, and Louth.
Number of Societies, 16.

F. **West Riding of Yorkshire.**—The Secretary, Suffrage Office: 9, Park Lane, Leeds.
Area.—All the W. Riding with the exception of the Ripon Div. and Todmorden.
Number of Societies, 18.

G. **Manchester and District.**—The Secretary: Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.
Area.—E. Lancs, the High Peak Div. of Derbyshire, all Cheshire (with the exception of the Wirral Div. and the Eddisbury Div. of Chester) and Todmorden in W. Riding.
Number of Societies, 38

H. **West Lancs., West Cheshire, and N. Wales.**—Miss Jessie Beavan, 12, Ullet Road, Liverpool.
Area.—West Lancs., the Wirral and Eddisbury Divs. of Cheshire, and in N. Wales the Counties of Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvon.
Number of Societies, 26.

I **Midlands (East).**—Miss Maud Dowson, Sulney Fields, Upper Broughton, Melton Mowbray.
Area.—The Counties of Notts, Derby (with the exception of the High Peak Div.), Leicester, Rutland, Northants, and in Lincs. the following Divs.—Lincoln, Grantham, Gainsboro', Horncastle, Sleaford, Stamford and the Burton Div. in Staffordshire.
Number of Societies, 20.

J. **Midlands (West).**—Miss Knight, Southside, Warwick Road, Solihull.
Area.—The Counties of Shropshire, Stafford (with the exception of Burton Div.), Worcester, Warwick and Hereford.
Number of Societies, 34.

K. **Eastern Counties.**—Mrs. Kellett, M. A., 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.
Area.—Cambs., Essex (with the exception of Romford and Walthamstow Divs.), Herts (with the exception of the Watford Div.), Hunts, Norfolk, Suffolk and the Spalding Div. of Lincs., including the Borough of Boston.
Number of Societies, 40

L. **South Wales and Monmouth.**—Mrs. Price-Williams, 87, Kimberley Road, Roath, Cardiff.
Area.—The Counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke in Wales, and Monmouth in England.
Number of Societies, 21.

M. **West of England.**—Miss Tanner, St. Ulrich, Downs Park West, Bristol.
Area.—The Counties of Somerset, Gloucester and Wilts.
Number of Societies, 25.

N. **Oxon, Berks and Bucks.**—Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury.
Area.—The Counties of Oxford, Berks, Bedford and Bucks, and the Watford Div. of Herts and S. Northants.
Number of Societies, 26.

O. **South-Western.**—Miss Mathieson, Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton.
Area.—The Counties of Devon and Cornwall.
Number of Societies, 22.

P. **Surrey, Sussex and Hants.**—Miss M. O'Shea, The Cottage, Cosham, Hants. Asst. Miss M. E. Verrall, The Lydd, West Hoathly, Sussex.
Area.—The Counties of Surrey, Sussex and Hants, and the Isle of Wight.
Number of Societies, 47.

Q. **Kentish.**—Miss Moseley, 60, York Road, Tunbridge Wells.
Area.—Kent.
Number of Societies, 13.

R. Societies outside Federation Areas, 8.

The London Society.—Miss Phillippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street.
Number of Branches, 62.

Societies.

G. **Accrington.**—Miss Constance Gertrude Bury, 14, Devonshire Street, Accrington.

F. **Ackworth.**—Miss Andrews, Ackworth School, Ackworth, near Pontefract.

K. **Aldeburgh.**—Mrs. Sharp, Whitebays, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

P. **Aldershot.**—Mrs. Kemp, The Croft, Aldershot.

G. **Altrincham.**—Miss M. M. Arnold, Highbury, Hale, Cheshire. *Org. Sec.:* Mrs. Hawkins, 23a, Stamford Road, Altrincham.

D. **Ambleside and District.**—Charles G. Boullen, Esq., Roselands, Ambleside.

D. **Appleby.**—Mrs. Baker, Battlebarrow, Appleby.
Branch: Murton-cum-Hilton.

D. **Arlecdon and Frizingdon.**—Miss Annie Lawrence, 17, Parks Road, Arlecdon, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

N. **Ascot.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss Violet Hanbury, Holmwood Lodge, Ascot.

Q. **Ashford, Kent.**—Miss Clemetson, 2, Castle Street, Ashford, Kent.

G. **Ashton-under-Lyne.**—Miss R. Dyson, Waterloo, Ashton-under-Lyne.

G. **Bacup.**—Miss Annie G. Lord, 19, Industrial Street, Bacup, Lancs.

N. **Banbury.**—Mrs. Penrose, 32, West Bar, Banbury.

F. **Barnsley.**—Miss Celia Wray, Fairfield House, Barnsley.

O. **Barnstaple.**—*Joint Secretaries:* Miss E. L. Leach, Taw View, Barnstaple, and Miss S. M. Adams, Rose Bank, Barnstaple.

D. **Barrow-in-Furness.**—*Joint Secretaries:* Miss Watson, 28, Lincoln Street, Barrow-in-Furness, and Miss A. Shaw, 12, West View Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

P. **Basingstoke.**—Miss Doman, Bramley Cottage, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, and Miss Cicely Chadwick, Queen's School, Basingstoke.

M **Bath.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Blackstone, 10, Laura Place, Bath.

N. **Beaconsfield and District.**—Mrs. Dixon Davies, Hitheridge, Beaconsfield.

N. **Bedford.**—Miss Stacey, M.B., 34, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.

K. **Berkhamsted.**—Mrs. Stevenson, Glanmor, Doctors Commons Road, Berkhamsted.

N. **Berks (North).**—Miss Nora Marshall, 1, Castle Villas, Wallingford.

P. **Bexhill.**—Miss Norton, Dalhousie, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

O. **Bideford.**—Mrs. Lightbody, Hazlehurst, Bideford.

N. **Biggleswade.**—Mrs. Aggiss, Leigham, Drove Road, Biggleswade.

F. **Bingley.**—Miss Moulden, 100, Main Street, Bingley.

H. **Birkenhead and District.**—Miss A. Wyse, 4, Mather Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.

J. **Birmingham.**—Mrs. Ring, 20, Easy Row, Birmingham.

C. **Bishop Auckland.**—Mrs. Thompson, The Manse, Cockton Hill, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.

G. **Blackburn.**—Miss Frances Bell, 21, Oozebooth Terrace, Blackburn.

C. **Blackhill and Consett.**—Mrs. Jameson, 32, Roger Street, Blackhill.

H. **Blackpool and Fylde.**—Mrs. Bamford Tomlinson, 16, Clevedon Road, Blackpool.
Branch: Lytham.

G. **Bolton.**—Miss Bridson, Bridge House, Bolton.

K. **Boston.**—Miss M. A. Cheavin, Sydney House, Spilsby Road, Boston.

R. **Bournemouth.**—*Hon. Org. Sec.:* Mrs. Laney, Mrs. Lyon, Shalimar, Wilderton Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.

N. **Bracknell.**—Miss F. G. Bradford, Fir Cottage, Bracknell, Berks.

F. **Bradford.**—Mrs. James Riley, 2, Hollings Mount, Bradford. *All letters to:* Miss Miller, *Office*, 5, Eldon Place, Bradford.

G. **Bramhall and Cheadle Hulme.**—Miss G. M. Greenwood, Oak Croft, Cheadle Hulme.

K. **Brentwood.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss Thompson, Warwick House, Warley Mount, Brentwood, Essex.

J. **Bridgnorth.**—Mrs. Howard Pearce, Tower House, Bridgnorth, Salop.

E. **Bridlington.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss F. Woodcock, 80, St. John's Street, Bridlington.

M. **Bridgwater.**—Mrs. Alice Corder, Silver Birch, Northfield, Bridgwater.

P. **Brighton.**—Miss F. de G. Merrifield, 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.

M. **Bristol.**—*The Hon. Secretaries, Office*, 40, Park Street, Bristol.

M. **Bristol (East).**—Mrs. Bottomley, 605, Stapleton Road, Eastville, Bristol.

P. **Brockham and Betchworth.**—*Pro tem.* Miss Powell, Bodleian House, Reigate.

J. **Bromsgrove and District.**—Mrs. A. D. Russon, Battlefield, Bromsgrove.

N. **Buckingham.**—

N. **Bucks (Mid.).**—Miss S. R. Courtauld, Bocken, Great Missenden, Bucks.

O. **Budleigh Salterton.**—Miss Baker, Eryl Mor, Budleigh Salterton.

M. **Burnham.**—Miss M. A. Greswell, The Colony, Burnham, Somerset.

G. **Burnley.**—Miss Lee, Thornhill, Burnley. *Assist. Sec.:* Miss Hitchin, 3, Ormerod Street, Burnley.

I **Burton-on-Trent.**—Miss M. Nicolls, 10, Frederick Street, Burton-on-Trent.

K. **Bury St. Edmunds.**—Miss M. Wakefield, 79, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

G. **Buxton.**—Mrs Ashwell Cooke, Brackendale, Lightwood Road, Buxton.

P. **Buxted.**—Miss A. A. Cheape, Great Streele Farm, Framfield, Sussex.

P. **Camberley and District.**—Miss Evelyn Atkinson, Portesbery Hill, Camberley.

K. **Cambridge.**—Mrs. Ward, 6, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.

K. **Cambs. (East).**—Miss Colson, 3, Grange Terrace, Grange Road, Cambridge.

K. **Cambs. (West).**—Miss N. M. Gray, 9, Station Road, Cambridge.

K. **Cambridge University.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss Dorothy Hill, Girton College, Cambridge. *Hon. Sec.:* Miss E. A. Carter, Newnham College, Cambridge.
Branches: Girton College, Newnham College, Old Students.

Q. **Canterbury.**—Mrs. Harold Wacher, 72, St. Dunstans, Canterbury.

D. **Carlisle.**—Miss Bardsley, Stanwix, Carlisle, and Mrs. Campbell, 22, Warwick Square, Carlisle.
Branch: Wigton.

D **Carnforth.**—Miss Edith Willis, Ormonde House, Carnforth.

G. **Cheadle.**—Miss K. Godson, Cheadle House, Cheadle.

K. **Chelmsford.**—Miss Richenda Christy, Orchards, Broomfield, Chelmsford.

M. **Cheltenham.**—Miss Mills, Lowmandale, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.

L. **Chepstow.**—Miss Edith Smith, 28a, High Street, Chepstow.

H. **Chester.**—Miss Annie Adams, Shirley House, Liverpool Road, Chester.

I **Chesterfield.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Jessie Smith, Walton Rise, Chesterfield.

C. **Chester-le-Street.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. A. W. Black, Whitelea, Chester-le-Street.

H. **Chorley.**—Miss Stone, Adeath House, Ashfield Road, Chorley.

J. **Church Stretton.**—Miss Jasper Jones, Ashbrook Villa, Church Stretton.

M. **Cinderford.**—Miss Stella Matthews, M.A., Higher Elementary School, Cinderford.

M. **Cirencester.**—Miss Grace Hadow, Foss Lodge, Cirencester.

M. **Clevedon.**—Miss Clayton, 2, Hallam Road, Clevedon, Somerset.

G. **Clitheroe.**—R. Cooper, Esq., 58, St. Mary's Street, Nelson.

D. **Cockermouth.**—Miss Rachel Irwin, Shatton Hall, Nr. Cockermouth, Cumberland.

K. **Colchester and District.**—Miss Sweetlove, Great Horkesley, Colchester.

J. **Colwall.**—Miss Julia Holland, Brand Lodge, Upper Colwall, Malvern.

M. **Congleton.**—Miss L. Bennett, Marsh House, Astbury, Congleton.

D **Coniston.**—Miss Mary Dixon, Latham House, The Square, Broughton-in-Furness.

O **Cornwall (East).**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Mathieson, Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton.

J. **Coventry.**—Miss Rogers, 26, Trinity Church Yard, Coventry.

G. **Crewe.**—Mrs. Powell, 117, Walthall Street, Crewe.

I. **Crick.**—Mrs. Roberts, Crick Rectory, Rugby.

K. **Cromer.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss Ethel Rust, The Grey House, Cromer.

P. **Crondall, Crookham and Ewshott.**—Mrs. Griffiths Baker, Kerisley, Reading Road, Fleet, Hants.

P. **Crowborough**—*Pro tem.*, Miss E. M. F. Wynn, Grazeley, Crowborough.

N. **Crowthorne.**—Miss Ethel Fox, Woodleigh, Crowthorne, Berks.

P. **Croydon.**—Miss W. M. Hudson, 34, Birdhurst Road, Croydon. *Office:* 34, The Arcade, High Street, Croydon.

C. **Darlington and District.**—Miss Woodhead, The Ing, Southend Avenue, Darlington.

G. **Darwen.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. E. Jepson, 15, Cleveland Terrace, Darwen.

Q. **Deal and Walmer.**—

I. **Derby.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. Sowter, Field House, Duffield, near Derby.

F. **Dewsbury.**—Misses Law and Pickersgill, 36, Albert Terrace, Dewsbury.

K **Diss and District**—Mrs. Flowerdew, Billingford Hall, Scole, Norfolk.

E. **Doncaster.**—*Pro tem.* Miss Hutchinson, Alverley, Doncaster.

N. **Dorchester (Oxon.).**—Miss A. H. Hudson, Newington House, Wallingford.

P. **Dorking, Leith Hill and District.**—Miss Rawlings, Rose Hill, Dorking.

R. **Dorset (West).**—Mrs. Edwards, the Gables, Bridport, and Mrs. Leighton Tucker, Ivy Deane, West Allington, Bridport.

E. **Driffield.**—Mrs. Wm. Blakeston, Aspen House, Beverley Road, Driffield.

J. **Dudley.**—Mrs. Powell, St. John's Vicarage, Dudley.

C. **Durham**—Mrs. Potts, 4, Church Street, Durham.

P. **Eastbourne.**—Miss Peacey, Rydal Mount, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.

P. **East Grinstead.**—Mrs. Corbett, Woodgate, Danehill, Sussex.

P. **Eastleigh.**—

G. **Eccles.**—Miss Thirza Potts, M.A., 14, Monton Avenue, Monton, Eccles.

P. **Egham and District.**—Miss A. M. Leake, South Tower, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green S.O., Surrey.

K. **Epping**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Heybourne, Lindsay Street, Epping.

K. **Essex (North and East).**—Miss Courtauld, Colne Engaine, Earls Colne, Essex.

J **Evesham**—Mrs. Preston, Offenham Vicarage, Evesham.

O. **Exeter.**—Mrs. Fletcher, 48, Polsloe Road, Exeter.

O. **Exmouth.**—Miss Joan Retallack, Chypraze, Exmouth.

Eye and District.—Rev. H. Drake, Braisworth Rectory, Eye, Suffolk.

K. **Fakenham.**—Mrs. King, Market Square, Fakenham.

O. **Falmouth.**—Miss Naomi Bassett Fox, Grove Hill, Falmouth.

P. **Farnham and District.**—Miss Milton, Fernlea, Lower Bourne, Farnham.

G. **Farnworth.**—Mrs. Affleck, Melbourne House, Kearsley, Farnworth S.O.

K. **Felixstowe, Walton and District.**—Miss Edith Place, 24, Quilter Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

E. **Filey.**—Miss Hankes, 14, Southdene, Filey, Yorks.

P. **Fleet.**—Mrs. Kayser, The Garth, Fleet, Hants.

Q. **Folkestone and Hythe.**—*Pro tem.* Miss Bence, c/o Mrs. Napier Sturt, The Priory, Folkestone, and Mrs. Henry Kingsley, Yewlands, Napier Gdns., Hythe.

H. **Frodsham and Eddisbury.**—Miss F. N. Burgess, Beaconhurst, Frodsham, Cheshire.

I. **Gainsborough.**—Miss D. Rayner, Oakville, Morton Terrace, Gainsborough, Lincs.

C. **Gateshead-on-Tyne.**—Mrs. Hutchinson, 23, Oxford Terrace, Gateshead.

N. **Gerrard's Cross.**—Mrs. Barnard Davis, Brant Fell, The Ridgeway, Gerrard's Cross.

M. **Gloucester.**—Miss F. E. Walrond, Cathedral House, Gloucester.

P. **Godalming.**—Miss T. W. Powell, and Miss M. Burnett, both of Munstead Rough, Godalming.

F. **Goole.**—Mrs. Parker, Fountayne Street, Goole.

C. **Gosforth and Benton.**—Miss Risely, Westfield House, Westfield Drive, Gosforth.

I. **Grantham.**—Miss M. A. Medlock, 3, Church Trees, Grantham.

K. **Great Yarmouth.**—Miss Teasdel, Martelsham, Southtown, Great Yarmouth.

E. **Grimsby.**—Mrs. C. Kitching, Newlands, Park Avenue, Grimsby.

P. **Guildford and District.**—Miss Noeline Baker, 1a, Mount Street, Guildford.
Branch: Cranleigh.

K. **Harpenden.**—Mrs. Oakeshott, Chelsfield, Clarence Road, Harpenden.

E. **Harrogate.**—Mrs. F. Thomas, 19, Beech Grove, Harrogate.

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P. **Haslemere and District.**—Mrs. Watkins, Ridgeways, Hindhead, Haslemere.
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J. **Hereford.**—Miss Stanley, 10, South Street, Leominster.
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N. **Herts. (West).**—*Pro tem.*, Miss G. Bradford, North End House, Watford.
C. **Hexham.**—Mrs. Warren, Ingleholme, Stocksfield.
G. **Heywood.**—Mrs. Collinge, Haven House, Heywood.
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K. **Ipswich.**—Miss Gardner, 73, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.
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G. **Macclesfield.**—Miss Annie Ryle Wright, Upton Mount, Macclesfield
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G. **Marple Bridge.**—Mrs. Leonard, Walden, Townscliffe Lane, Marple Bridge. *Assist. Sec.:* Mrs. Pritchard, Brierdale, Towns-cliffe Lane, Marple Bridge.
D. **Maryport.**—Miss Sybil Maughan, Hayborough, Maryport, and Miss B. Ritson, Ridgemount, Maryport.
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I. **Melton Mowbray.**—Miss Lilian Wright, The Rectory, Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Leicestershire.
G. **Middleton.**—Miss Parkin, 2, Mellalieu Street, Middleton.
E. **Middlesbrough.**—Miss Ward, Park Road South, Middlesbrough.
C. **Middleton-on-Teesdale.**—Mrs. Roberts, Newton House, Mickleton-on-Tees, Yorks.
P. **Midhurst.**—*Pro tem.* Miss B. Newcombe, The Manor House, Elsted, Petersfield.
D. **Millom.**—Miss G. A. Lawrence, Bank House, Millom, Cumberland.
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P. **Newhaven.**—Miss Coker, The Bungalow, Newhaven, Sussex.
L. **Newport and District.**—Miss Acomb, Ty-gwyn, Clytha Park, Newport, Mon.
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I. **Northampton.**—Miss Hadley, 13, Abington Grove, Northampton.
K. **Norwich.**—Miss Edith L. Willis, Southwell Lodge, Ipswich Road, Norwich.
R. **Norwood.**—Miss L. G. Archer, 66, Crowther Road, S. Norwood, S.E. *Office:* 42, Anerley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
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M. **North-West Wilts.**—Miss A. Tennant, LL.A., The Nutshell, Corsham, Wilts.
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G. **Northwich.**—Miss E. Brock, Mossfield, Winnington Northwich.
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G. **Oldham.**—Mrs. Bridge, 82, Greengate Street, Oldham, and Mrs. Siddall, 53, Greengate Street, Oldham.
J. **Olton.**—Mrs. Bennett, Trimpley, Kineton Road, Olton.
J. **Oswestry.**—Mrs. M. C. Cartwright, Brook Street House, Oswestry.
O **Ottery St. Mary.**—Mrs. Pares, Easthayes, Ottery St. Mary.
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C. **Redcar.**—Mrs. W. S. Fothergill, 9, Nelson Terrace, Redcar.
J. **Redditch.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Knight, Southside, Warwick Road, Solihull.
P. **Reigate, Redhill, and District**—Miss Crosfield, Undercroft, Reigate.
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G. **Rochdale.**—Mrs. Nuttall, 12, Fenton Street, Rochdale.
Q. **Rochester.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Coleman, 4, King Edward Road, Rochester.
G. **Romiley.**—Miss G. M. Powicke, B.A., Hatherlow, Romiley.
J. **Ross.**—Mrs. Thorpe, Wyton, Ross.
P. **Rotherfield and Mark Cross.**—Miss White, Longcroft, Rotherfield.
F. **Rotherham.**—Mrs. Oldham, 21, Boston Castle Grove, Rotherham.

J. **Rugby.**—Miss Muriel Walding, The Limes, Rugby. *Office:* 27, Regent Street, Rugby.
P. **Ryde (Isle of Wight).**—Mrs. Grapt, Northwood, Queen's Road, Ryde.
K. **St. Albans.**—Mrs. Stuart, South Lea, Hillside Road, St. Albans.
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E. **Scarborough.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Daniel, 8, Falconer Chambers, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.
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F. **Sheffield.**—Mrs. Gill, 19, Southgrove Road, Sheffield.
R. **Sherborne.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. Baxter, The Wilderness, Sherborne, Dorset.
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C. **Spennymoor.**—Miss Nicholls, Ruby House, Durham Road, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
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C. **West Hartlepool.**—Mrs. Ainsley, Langdale House, 17, Clifton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
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G. **Wilmslow, Styal and Alderley Edge.**—Mrs. Forrest Hewit, Overhill, Wilmslow Park, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
M. **Wilts. (South).**—Mrs. Peart, Fovant, Salisbury.
P. **Winchester.**—Miss A. E. Dumbleton, Wyke Lodge, Bereweeke Road, Winchester.
M. **Winchcombe and District.**—Miss Rosie Livens, Timber House, Winchcombe, Glos.
M. **Winscombe.**—Mrs. Tanner, Fordlynch, Winscombe, Somerset.
G. **Winsford.**—Miss Mary Walsh, The Hollies, Winsford, Cheshire.
N. **Woburn Sands.**—Miss H. M. Brown, Daneswood, Woburn Sands.
P. **Woking.**—Miss Davies Colley, Briarwood, Woking.
N. **Wokingham.**—Miss Violet Eustace, Montague House, Wokingham, Berks.
J. **Wolverhampton.**—Mrs. F. D. Taylor, 107, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.
K. **Woodbridge.**—Mrs. Alfred Edwards, Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
J. **Worcester.**—Miss M. M. Williams, 19, Droitwich Road, Worcester.
D. **Workington and District.**—Mrs. Oldfield, Windy Nook, Craig Road, Workington, and Mrs. Curry, 36, Mason Street, Workington.
P. **Worthing.**—Miss Helen Wright. *Office* 1, Warwick Street, Worthing; and Miss Bowen.
H. **Wrexham.**—Miss Price, 76, Beechley Road, Wrexham.
M. **Yeovil.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. Harold Bradford, Hendford Hill, Yeovil.
E. **York.**—Mrs. G. K. Meyer, The Nook, Huntington, York. *Office:* 10, Museum Street, York.

B.—Scotland.

Aberdeen.—*Pro. tem.* Mrs. Firth, 71, Forest Avenue, Aberdeen. *Office:* 214, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Abernethy.—Miss Williamson, Ochil View, Abernethy, Perthshire.
Alloa.—Mrs. Andrew, 20, Fenton Street, Alloa Scotland.
Alva.—Miss Mary J. Lodge, Strude Cottage, Alva, Clackmannanshire.
Ardrossan and Saltcoats.—Mrs. Kerr, 38, Sydney Street, Saltcoats, Ayrshire.
Auchterarder.—Miss E. Douglas, Benchonzie, Auchterarder.
Ayr and Troon.—Mrs. Harvey, B.A., Woodview, Troon.
Beauly.—Miss A. Munro, The School, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
Berwickshire.—Mrs. Hope, Sunwick, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Blairmore.—Mrs. Leggat, Duart Tower, Blairmore, Argyllshire.
Brechin.—Miss Jeannie Duncan, 81, Southesk Street, Brechin, N.B.
Bridge of Weir.—Mrs. J. J. Moffat, 2, St. George's Terrace, Bridge of Weir.
Brora.—Mrs. Hugh Ross, School House, Brora, Sutherland.
Carnoustie.—
Castle Douglas.—Mrs. Patrick Gifford, The Cottage, Castle Douglas, N.B.
Crieff.—Miss Kinghorn, Mayfield, Crieff.
Cupar.—Miss Davidson, Bonvil, Cupar, Fife.
Dingwall.—Miss Ledingham, 70a, High Street, Dingwall.
Dollar.—Miss Marjorie Kent, Drummond Cottage, Dollar, N.B.
Dornoch.—Miss Murray, Victoria Cottage, Sutherland Road, Dornoch, Sutherland.
Dunbar.—Miss F Melise Aspinwall, 4, Bowmont Terrace, Dunbar
Dundee.—Miss Henderson. *Office:* 12, Meadowside, Dundee.
Dunfermline.—Miss Robertson, Benachie, Dunfermline.
Edinburgh.—Miss K. M. Loudon. *Org. Sec.:* Miss Lisa Gordon. *Office:* 40, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.
Elgin and Lossiemouth.—Miss MacPherson, The Studio, 23, High Street, Elgin, and Miss Forsyth, Dalquharran, Lossiemouth.
Falkirk.—Mrs. Robb, Laurieston Manse, Falkirk.
Fortrose.—Mrs. S. J. Haldane, St. Catherine's, Fortrose.
Galashiels. — Miss Smith, Sunnybrae, Magdala Terrace, Galashiels.
Glasgow.—Miss Lindsay. *Office:* 202, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Glenfarg.—Miss Jessie Seaton, Green Bank, Glenfarg.
Golspie.—Miss Brown, The Lawson Hospital, Golspie, Sutherland.
Branch: Lairg.
Gourock.—Miss Mowat, c/o Miss Masterton, 2, Castle Gardens, Gourock.
Greenock.—Mrs. Lawrie, Red House, 38, Ardgowan Street, Greenock.
Haddington.—Mrs. Kerr, Barney Mains, Haddington, N.B.
Hawick.—Miss Williamson, 18, Buccleuch Street, Hawick.
Helmsdale.—Miss MacIntyre, Sutherland Street, Helmsdale.
Innerleithen.—Miss A. Ballantyne, Beechwood, Innerleithen, N.B.
Inverness.—Mrs. James Fraser, 19, Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness.
John o' Groats.—Mrs. Begg, Brims Castle, and Miss Brenda Macdonald, Only Lodge, Thurso.
Kelso.—Mrs. Fleming, Abbey Row, Kelso.
Kilmalcolm.—Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire.
Kilmarnock.—Mrs. Austin, Bank of Scotland House, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
Kincardineshire.—*Pro tem.* Miss Foggo, 214, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Kinross.—Miss Elizabeth Ross, Restenet, Kinross.
Kirkcaldy Burghs.—Mrs. Honeyman, Sauchendene, Kirkcaldy.
Kirkcudbright and District.—Miss Charlotte Banks, 33, Castle Street, Kirkcudbright.
Largs.—Miss Margaret Paton, Mansfield, Largs, Ayrshire.
Lenzie.—Miss M. H. Kerr, Clunaline, Lenzie.
Leven.—Mrs. Galloway, Kinellan, Leven.
Melrose.—Miss Riddell, The Cloisters, Melrose, N.B.
Montrose.—Miss Hossack, 89, Bridge Street, Montrose.
Nairn.—Miss Blake, Seaforth, Sea Bank Road, Nairn.
North Berwick.—Lady Schäfer, Marly Knowle, North Berwick.
Oban.—Miss Ada Marsden, St. John's House, Oban.
Orcadian.—Mrs. Cursiter, Daisybank, Kirkwall, Orkney.
Paisley.—Miss Risk, 36, Whitehaugh Drive, Paisley.
Peebles.—Mrs. W. E. Thorburn, Hay Lodge, Peebles.
Perth.—Mrs. Slater, West Manse, Scone
Branches: Bridge of Earn, Scone, Alyth, and Cupar Angus.
Port Glasgow.—
St. Andrews.—Mrs. Scott, 2, Queen's Terrace, St. Andrews.
Branches: Crail, Anstruther, and Newburgh.
Selkirk.—Mrs. Connachie, Park House, Selkirk.
Shetland.—Miss Jamieson, Twagios, Lerwick, Shetland.
Stranraer.—Dr. Mary Pirret, Fernlea, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
Stirlingshire.—Mrs. Alec Morrison, Roselea, Bridge of Allan.
Tain.—Miss D. Stewart, Balanlock, Tain, Ross-shire.
Branches: Ardgay, Bonar Bridge, Portmahomack.
Tayside.—Miss Maxwell, Kenbank, Wormit-on-Tay.
Wick.—Miss L. Duncan, South Road, Wick.

Wales.

L. **Aberdare and District.**—Mrs. Pritchard, Corinthia Villa, Elm Grove, Aberdare.
L. **Abergavenny.** — Miss Gardner, "Hawkhurst," Western Road, Abergavenny.
L. **Aberystwyth.**—Miss Marles Thomas, Somerville, South Terrace, Aberystwyth.
H. **Bangor.**—Mrs. C. Price White, Rockleigh, Bangor.
Branch: Llanfairfechan.
L. **Bargoed and District.**—Mrs. Iorweth Clark, Hillside Park, Bargoed.
L. **Brecon and District.**—Miss Elizabeth Jane Edwards, 2, Camden Villas, Brecon.
L. **Cardiff and District.**—Miss Howell, 35, Windsor Place, Cardiff.
Branch: Penarth.
L. **Carmarthen.**—Miss Alice Evans, Greenhill, Carmarthen.
H. **Carnarvon.**—Mrs. D. O. Evans, Brynafon, Carnarvon, and Miss Ryle Davies, Cartrefle, Segontium Road South, Carnarvon.
Branch: Pen-y-froes
H. **Colwyn Bay.**—Miss M Spencer, Farlands, Penrhyn Bay, near Llandudno.
H. **Criccieth.**—Mrs. Walter Jones, Emu, Criccieth.
H. **Dolgelly.**—Mrs. John Jones, Wenallt, Springfield Street, Dolgelly, and Miss Gertrude Lewis, Dr. Williams' School, Dolgelly
L. **Ebbw Vale.**—Miss A. R. Johns, Caegwyn, Ebbw Vale.
L. **Farmers District.**—Miss Bessie Williams, Bedwellty, Farmers, Llanwrda, R.S.O., Carmarthen.
L. **Kidwelly and Ferryside.**—Miss E. M. Meredith, "Brynhyfryd," Kidwelly, S. Wales.
L. **Lampeter.**—Miss Minnie C. Davies, Velindre House, Lampeter.
H. **Llandudno.**—Miss Wright, Preswylfa, Abbey Road, Llandudno.
L. **Llanelly.**—Miss Smith, 9, Mina Street, Llanelly.
L. **Llangollen.**—Miss B. Stewart, Oaklands, Llangollen.
L. **Merionethshire.**—Mrs. Francis Lewis, Balkan Hill, Aberdovey.
L. **Merthyr and District.**—Mrs. M. J. Williams, 1, Lewis Terrace, Heolgerrig, Merthyr Tydfil.
L. **Neath, Briton Ferry, and District.**—William Graham Esq., 11, Hibbert Road, Neath.
H. **Penmaenmawr.**—Miss A. M. Harker, Glan Afon, Penmaenmawr, and Mrs. Philip Williams, Cynlas, Penmaenmawr.
L. **Pontypool and District.**—Miss Gwladys M. Bailey, The Grove, Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool, and Miss Muriel Mosely, Ty-Gwyn, Pontnewynydd.
H **Pwllheli.**—Miss Moody, Penlam Street, Pwllheli.
H. **Rhyl and District.**—Mrs. Williams, The Studio, High Street, Rhyl.
L. **Swansea.**—Miss Aaron Thomas, Dolgoy, West Cross, Glam., and Mrs. Moore, 14, Cwmdonkin Terrace, Swansea.
L. **Upper Rhondda.**—Miss M. Jamieson Williams, 38, Stuart Street, Treorchy, Wales, and Miss Ridley, The Schools, Blaen-Rhondda.

India.

R. **Mussoorie.**—Miss Weatherley, "The Deodars," Mussoorie, India

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News from the Societies and Federations.

Correspondents are urged to send in their reports not later than the Monday morning (first post) before the date on which they are due to appear.

Manchester and District Federation.

ALTRINCHAM.—December 15th—A well-attended meeting in Hall Barns Chapel Schools—Chair, Miss E. Craig—Speakers, R. Robinson, Esq., Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. John Mills, and others. Eleven Friends of Women's Suffrage Cards were signed.

ACCRINGTON.—Joint social evening of the Suffrage Society and I.L.P. in the I.L.P. Rooms—Speaker, Mr. Bantoft. Songs and recitations by Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Berry, and Miss Welsh.

BOLTON.—The Society has had another prosperous month. Between November 18th and December 16th, thirty-two new subscribers have been gained, and an average of 106 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold weekly in the streets. The Society provided a Suffrage speaker at the following meetings: (1) Wesley Guild, (2) Bolton Free Debate, (3) Mrs. Scowcroft's Cottage Meeting. On December 15th, 130 members and friends were present at a social evening in the Co-operative Hall—Speaker, Mrs. J. R. Tomlinson; Suffrage play, music, &c.

BUXTON.—December 5th and 6th, 1913—A Sale of Work was held in the Buxton Town Hall. In addition to the usual features, performances of "How the Vote was Won," and "Mrs. Scrummage on Woman Suffrage" were given and proved very attractive. Mrs. Heller, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society, and Mr. Seddon, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, very kindly opened the Sale on the first and second days. The financial results are satisfactory.

CREWE.—Meeting in Labour Club, November 29th—Speaker, Mrs. J. R. Tomlinson.

FARNWORTH.—November 27th—Meeting in Ringley Wesleyan School—Chairman, Mr. W. Williams—Speaker, Mrs. Muter Wilson. December 8th—Annual meeting at the Moor Hall—Chair, Rev. R. H. Stephen, M.A. Mrs. G. Wallace resigned the treasurership of the Society, and was thanked for her services. Mrs. Harold Partington was elected in her place. Mrs. H. A. Barnes was re-elected President, and Mrs. Affleck Secretary, and members of last year's Committee were re-elected.

HEYWOOD.—A Jumble Sale was held on December 5th in St. Luke's Schoolroom. The sum of £5 8s. 4d. was raised.

KNUTSFORD.—Social evening in the Pavilion, Lostock Gralam, December 8th—Chair, Mr. J. R. Tomlinson—Speaker, Mrs. Muter Wilson. Five new members enrolled. THE COMMON CAUSE sold well.

MACCLESFIELD.—December 8th—Successful public meeting in the Town Hall—Chairman, the Rev. Hamilton King—Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford, Professor Alexander (Manchester University). On three consecutive Saturdays, beginning November 29th, members sold THE COMMON CAUSE in the principal streets. The total sales reached 800

MANCHESTER.—A well-attended meeting was held on December 9th, in St. John's Schools, Higher Broughton—Speakers, Miss Margaret Ashton, Mr. G. G. Armstrong, Mr. F. Stanton Barnes, and Professor Tout, M.A., in the chair. Several new members joined the Society.

A very successful sale was held at Mrs. Hiller's, Oakholme, Alexandra Park, on December 3rd, at which £25 was raised for the glass and china stall at the forthcoming Suffrage Market.

The Ancoats Suffrage Club for working-men and women held a Rummage Sale in their Club Room on December 13th, at which they raised £6. They also held their first Christmas party on December 18th, which was very well attended, and most enjoyable. Twenty-one new members joined the club, which now has a total membership of seventy-five. As this club has only been in existence for three months, the result is most satisfactory.

The Manchester Society's At Homes at Parker's restaurant continue to be well attended. The speakers this month have been: Mr. Richard Robinson, Mrs. Muter Wilson, Mrs. J. R. Tomlinson, and Miss Lucy Cox. There will be a short break during the Christmas season, and the first At Home in the New Year will be held on January 12th, when Miss Margaret Ashton will speak.

MARPLE BRIDGE.—On November 29th, the members held an At Home and Sale in the Congregational Hall. In the evening a public meeting took place, Miss Ker in the chair. The speakers were Mrs. Muter Wilson and Mr. Fenner Brockway.

RADCLIFFE.—A Suffrage Club for men and women has been started, and meetings are being held fortnightly. The speakers at the first three have been Mr. F. S. Barnes, Miss Wilkinson, and Mrs. Muter Wilson. The attendance so far has been very encouraging, and twelve new members have joined the Society. The meetings are to continue till the end of March.—The annual meeting of the Society was held on December 10th. The chair was taken by Mr. F. S. Barnes—Speaker, Mr. G. G. Armstrong.

ROMILEY.—December 5th—Public Meeting—Mrs. Manners spoke on "A Woman's Work as Guardian of the Poor"—In the chair, Miss G. M. Powicke, B.A. This lecture was the first of a series to be given during winter months.

STOCKPORT.—A social meeting for members and friends was held in Crossley's Café, on the 15th inst., at which forty people were present, and ten new members were enrolled.

WILMSLOW AND STYAL SOCIETY.—A social evening was held at the British Workman Hall, Wilmslow, on December 3rd. Miss E. Chubb (of Liverpool) gave an address on "Women's Responsibilities as Citizens."

East Midland Federation.

CHESTERFIELD.—On December 12th, Mrs. Snowden addressed a large and representative audience of 500 people. Mrs. Dixon Davies, of Beaconsfield, took the chair—150 "Friends" cards were signed, and a collection of £5 was taken.

CRICK.—At a well-attended meeting on December 12th, Miss Leeson, of Rugby W.S.S., gave an address on "The Wastage of Child Life." Mrs. Roberts took the chair. THE COMMON CAUSE sold well.

DERBY.—A well-attended Drawing-room Meeting was held on December 19th, by kind invitation of Mrs. Vaudrey. Lady Onslow presided. The speaker was the Rev. A. E. N. Simms, Vicar of Greyshott, Haslemere, and University Extension Lecturer. Eight new members joined the Society.—The two Suffrage resolutions forwarded from Headquarters have been passed unanimously by the Derby Labour Party and the Derby and District Trades Council. Copies of the resolutions have been sent to the Government, the Borough Members, and the Party Whips. The Derby W.S.S. are most grateful to Mr. Bennett, Secretary of the Derby Labour Party, for all the kind help he has given in this matter.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Miss Dutton worked here from November 25th to December 5th, addressing a number of meetings and receiving the leaders of various organisations. The Trades and Labour Council passed a very good resolution after hearing an address from her. On December 5th, a most successful public meeting was addressed by Miss Blackstone. The resolution was passed unanimously.

LEICESTER.—At a meeting of the Leicester Branch of the N.U.T., held on December 3rd, Miss Davy, of the Leicester W.S.S., proposed the resolution for placing Women's Suffrage on the agenda for the Annual Conference of the N.U.T. next year. The resolution was passed with only three dissentients.

On December 12th, a Drawing-room Meeting for Friends of Women's Suffrage was held at the house of Mrs. Robert Pochin. Informal addresses were given, followed by a Suffrage duologue, in which the parts were taken by Mrs. James Billson and Miss Gittins. A study-circle has been started by Miss M. Turk Alexander, and meets periodically at her house.

LINCOLN.—The Suffrage resolutions have been passed by three Trade Union Councils, two branches of the Amalgamated Engineers, and the N.U. of Gasworkers. The last carried the resolution unanimously to loud clapping. During November and the first half of December THE COMMON CAUSE has been sold in the streets on Saturdays, with most satisfactory results.

Miss Blackstone has spent a few days in Lincoln, and has addressed two meetings of members and a small meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation. She has enrolled several new members and "Friends."

MELTON MOWBRAY.—At a meeting held on December 2nd, Mrs. Stuart Smith was elected Chairman, and future work was discussed.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, December 10th, in a room at the Mechanic's Hall. Mrs. Haverfield gave an address on "Women and Education." Mrs. Dowson, senr., was in the chair. Study-circles have been held on alternate Fridays during the autumn. Mrs. Fawcett's book on Women's Suffrage was the subject. They will be continued during the beginning of next year. Mrs. W. E. Dowson has spoken several times at Adult Schools on Sundays. She also gave an address one Sunday at the Cosmopolitan Club, which is always well-attended by men.

SOUTHWELL.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Assembly Rooms on December 5th. The Hon. Mrs. Handford presided, and Miss Dutton gave a very delightful address. The business meeting was followed by refreshments, and a most enjoyable musical programme was contributed by members and friends.

SKEGNESS.—Since December 8th, Miss Blackstone has been working here with a view to forming a Society, and in preparation for a public meeting in February. For a few days she has had the assistance of Miss Dutton. They have met with much sympathy and a general desire to hear the Women's Movement explained, which promises well for the success of the public meeting.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation.

CARDIFF.—December 4th—A Sale of Christmas gifts was opened by Miss Helen Gladstone. It is said there was a profit made at this sale of about £150, but no official report has been received. December 8th—At the Literary Society, Pembroke Terrace Chapel, the speakers were Miss Bessie Davies and Dr. Erie Evans. There were about twenty present. No resolution was put at this meeting. For this month the following meetings have also been announced, but no reports have been received:—Debate, Penarth Liberal Association; Lecture, Christchurch Congregational Church Debating Society.

NEWPORT.—November 28th—Miss Lucy Morland (member of the Liberal Women's Executive Committee) addressed the Newport Liberal Women's Association — Chairman, the Rev. W. Evans. November 30—Magor Railwaymen's Union Meeting—Speaker, Miss Foxley, M.A. Seventeen "Friends" signed.—Jews' Literary Society. Lecture on "The Growth of the Women's Movement," by Miss Foxley, M.A. Seven new members. December 1st—

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Havelock Street Sisterhood. Lecture on "The Child and the State," by Miss Foxley, M.A. There were about ninety present. December 7th—Bassaleg Railwaymen's Union. Speaker, Miss Foxley, M.A. About sixty were present. The resolution was carried *nem. con.* Twenty-four "Friends" signed. December 8th—Malpas Road Sisterhood. Lecture on "The Child and the State," by Miss Foxley, M.A. About forty were present. On the same date the Victoria Road Church had an open debate. In favour of the resolution that "in the opinion of this house the Parliamentary vote should be given to Women," the speakers were Miss Barke, M.A., and Mr. F. E. Battersby, M.A. Against it the speakers were Mrs. Gladstone Solomon and Miss Seally. The resolution was carried by 85 votes to 45.

SWANSEA.—December 14th—Two splendid Trade Union meetings were held—Speaker, Miss Foxley, M.A. The resolution asking for Women's Enfranchisement was carried both at the I.L.P. meeting and at the Socialist Club—at the former unanimously and at the latter with two dissentients. In reference to the debate with the Swansea League of Young Liberals, which was referred to last month, it is now reported that the resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was carried by a large majority, and that many who came to scoff remained to vote in favour of the resolution.

London.

CAMBERWELL.—On December 13th Miss Fielden addressed a meeting of the Lukan Literary and Debating Society at the Parish Hall, Rosemary Road. The Secretary, Mr. Howell, took the chair. Twenty "Friends" were enrolled, and twelve COMMON CAUSES and some literature sold.

ISLINGTON.—The Women's Co-operative Guild were addressed at their Guild Room, on December 17th by Mrs. Milne, member of the Islington Branch Committee. The attendance was small, but much interest was shown; and January 21st was fixed for a larger rally—to hear more about Suffrage—and about the "Wastage of Child Life." Two members of this Guild have recenty become members of the Islington branch of the London Society.

NORTH KENSINGTON.—A meeting was held at 74, Ladbroke Grove by kind permission of Miss Walshe and Mrs. Williams on December 16th, at 8.30, for Friends of Women's Suffrage. Miss Bensusan recited, and Miss Hamilton gave a Suffrage speech. Mrs. Garrett Jones sang. One new member, and three new "Friends" enrolled.

NORTHWOOD.—A public meeting was held on December 16th in the Church Hall. The speakers were Sir Victor Horsley and Miss M. Sheepshanks. Mr. Norman Baynes was in the chair. The vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Kinton, of the Mount Vernon Hospital. Eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and two new members joined.

NORWOOD.—On December 13th a most successful meeting was held at Friesack, College Road, when the chair was taken by the host, Mr. von Quityow, and Miss Fielden spoke. Four new members were made, and twelve copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

SUTTON.—On December 12th fresh ground was broken by the Sutton Society, a meeting being held at Belmont, addressed by Mrs. Savory, with the result that several new members were enrolled, and twenty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

At a meeting on the same evening, with Mrs. Martin as hostess, Miss Cockle gave a most interesting address on "Women in Australia"; again our membership was increased, and papers were sold.

THE COMMON CAUSE Campaign has met with considerable success, quite a large number of new subscribers having been gained. We sell the papers in the street, but also take papers to any meeting where we may sell or receive requests for them. Thus fifty-three copies were sold outside an Adult School meeting, some were asked for at a Women's Local Government Association meeting, and others, again, at University Extension lectures, and at a Women's Liberal Association meeting.

TOWER HILL.—December 11th—Open-air meeting, 12.15.—Chair, Miss Walshe—Speakers, Mrs. Stanbury, Miss Hamilton—fifteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and twenty-five new "Friends" enrolled. A series of meetings is being arranged on Tower Hill for January.

Forthcoming Meetings.

London.

JANUARY 4.

Dulwich—Hansler Hall, Hansler Road, Lordship Lane—Meeting of the Independent Labour Party—Speaker, Mrs. Winter 8.15

JANUARY 5.

Southport.—Cambridge Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Philip Snowden

JANUARY 6.

Clapham—16, Victoria Road—Members' Meeting, followed by a Meeting for Friends of Women's Suffrage at 8.30 — Hostess, Miss Lawrence—Suffrage Play—Music—Speaker, Miss M. Goddard 8.0

Hammersmith—54, Uxbridge Road—Meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Association—Speaker, Miss Palliser 8.0

JANUARY 7.

Tower Hill—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Fielden and Miss Walshe—Chair, Miss Bagenal

The Provinces.

JANUARY 2.

Berkhampstead — The Hall — Hostess, Mrs. Edward Greene—Speaker, Miss Rosamond Smith—Suffrage Play and Music—Tea

Chapter 5

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Braintree — Drawing-room Meeting at "Fennes"—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 3.0

JANUARY 5.

Braintree—Workmen's Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mr. A. Hills 8.0

JANUARY 6.

Birmingham—John Bright Street—Mrs. Osler will address the Tinplate Workers 8.30

Bradford—Salem Congregational Church—Young People's Union—Speaker, Miss Elkins 8.0

Liverpool—Picton Hall, William Brown Street—Public Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Cicely Leadley Brown, and others—Chair, Sir Benjamin Johnson 8.0

Oxford—5, Ship Street (by kind permission of Mrs. Cranswick)—At Home of the Committee to Elementary Teachers 6.30—8.0

Penarth—Christ Church (Congregational)—Miss Helen Fraser on "The Child and the State"

JANUARY 7.

Aylesford—W.L.A.—Miss Griffith Jones on "Sweated Workers" 3.0

JANUARY 8.

Brighton—55, Old Steine—Y.M.C.A. Debating Society — Parliamentary Evening: "King's Speech" of a Suffragist Ministry—Prime Minister, Miss Merrifield 8.0

Penarth—The Institute—Miss Helen Fraser on "Women in Industry"

Wallasey and Wirral—Newton—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Paxton—Chair, Miss E. F. McPherson 3.0—5.0

Items of Interest.

A Woman Commissioner.

It is expected that the Mayor of New York will appoint Dr. Katherine Davis a Commissioner of Correction. Her special duty will be to educate public opinion on the question of the social evil. Hitherto no woman has been appointed to an important Municipal office in this city.

A Woman Explorer.

Countess Molitor will leave England on January 5th to explore the Desert of Ruba el-Khali. This tract of country has never been penetrated by any European for more than 50 or 100 miles, but the Countess (who is travelling without any European escort) hopes to traverse its whole length.

The Countess expresses great faith in the innate chivalry of the Arab. "It is my hope," she says, "to fall in with some Bedouin tribe—I am travelling in Arab costume, though not attempting to disguise myself—and, with their help, to find my way into the desert. I shall adapt myself to their life and customs, and, I hope, pave the way to that friendship which will mean so much in the attainment of my object." Her only arm is a Browning revolver, and she will carry as little impedimenta as possible. She expects to travel about fifty miles a day.

Tax Resistance.

At the Feltham Police Court, recently, Princess A. Sophia Duleep Singh, of Faraday House, Hampton-road, Hampton Court, was summoned at the instance of the Inland Revenue for employing a male servant without a license, and for keeping two dogs and a carriage without licenses. The Princess made a statement that she could not conscientiously pay money to the State, as she was not allowed to exercise any control over its expenditure, nor allowed any voice in the choosing of Members of Parliament, whose salaries she had to help to pay. A fine of £12 10s. was imposed, which the Princess refused to pay.

Curious Anti-Suffrage Document.

The following Anti-Suffrage notice, sent to us by a correspondent, is not full of misprints, as readers will naturally suppose, but an exact reproduction. "Anti-Suffrage Meeting at —— Parish Room. We, the Committee of the —— Sub-branch of the N.L.O.W.S., have realised that for many months much Suffrage work has been done in this parish. We therefore hope that men and women, from a spirit of fairness to the Anti-Suffrage Cause, will come to this meeting. They need not be afraid of admitting their conversation to either party. Anti-Suffragists, generally speaking, do not undertake political canvassing for their League, and object to mix up district visiting with political propaganda. For this reason, no member of the Sub-Branch has been asked to use such methods."

Mother Not a Parent.

The following is an example of the working of the ridiculous law which in certain cases refuses to recognise the mother as a parent. At Stansted (Essex) Petty Sessions, Benjamin James Reed, gas stoker, was summoned for disobeying a justices' order to have his child vaccinated. Mrs. Reed, wife of the defendant, appeared to answer the summons, saying that her husband could not leave his work, but Mr. H. D. Field, the vaccination officer, protested, and she was ordered to sit in the body of the court. The Vaccination Officer said the Magistrates' order had been served, but the public vaccinator, who had called at defendant's house three times, could get no answer to his knocks at the door. Mrs. Reed, in the witness-box, said she had a conscientious objection to vaccination, as one of her children had died from it. As her husband could not read or write, she herself filled in a paper claiming exemption, but the officer would not take it from her. The Bench imposed a fine of 1s. and 4s. costs.

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Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 6th, at 3 p.m. in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade. Dr. Flora Murray "Forcible Feeding and its Effects." Mrs. Cecil Chapman. Chair, Mrs. Hartley.

[*Continued on page 740.*

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Suffrage Announcements—continued.

WEST LANCASHIRE. West Cheshire and North Wales Federation have for hire five seated touring car. Terms from 3 guineas per week exclusive of chauffeur and running expenses. —Apply Miss Jessie Beavan, 12, Ullet Road, Liverpool.

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